The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.....NO. 7485. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1875. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS

THURSDAY NIGHT'S CONTEST AT ERIE.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION ENDS IN A BACCHANALIAN ORGIE—NOMINATION OF PIOLETTE FOR STATE TREASURER—WALLACE AND RANDALL BOTH DEFEATED IN THIS CHOICE—CRUEL TREATMENT OF A LIBERAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ERIE, Penn., Sept. 10.—The Democratic Convention adjourned at 3:05 this morning, having completed the work for which it met. The nomination of Treasurer was made on the third ballot, which stood as follows: Victor E. Piolette, 124; William H. Playford, 54; Orange Noble, 47.

DISORDERLY SCENES.

After the excitement following the choice for Governor had been subdued the nominations for Treasurer were made, and the first ballot proceeded quietly to the end. Orange Noble, of Erie, was a long way to the front. The best of feeling seemed to prevail, and there was little doubt that he would be nominated on the next ballot. The announcement of the vote was, however, followed by one of the most disgraceful scenes imaginable. Some member made a motion to adjourn. The whole convention began to cry out "No!" "No!" so that the Chairman, Mr. Wright, could not make himself heard to put the question. At last, when he did put it, an almost unanimous negative was the answer. He thereupon declared the convention adjourned, put on his hat, and started off, remarking the convention had better make some inquiries about its candidates before voting further. Immediately the storm burst. A score of delegates jumped upon the stage, gathered around the Chairman, obstructed his departure, shook their fists in his face, and made the most threatening demonstrations. Billy McMullen and other Philadelphia bruisers were prominent in the mêlée. The delegates were all on their feet shouting, yelling, booting, hissing. Wright dared not face the tempest, and meekly took off his hat, and after a few minutes partial order was restored, and the cause of the scene was unfolded to the convention. Mr. Noble was a partner of the Republican nominee for Treasurer and a Liberal Republican who went over to the Democrats some years ago. These facts were notorious, but the profession of his opponents that they had only just learned them had an effect. But even they were astounded by the attempt of the Chairman to break up the convention. A Mr. Allen, a friend of Noble's, explained that he and Rawle owned stock in the same corporation, but it was not a partnership, and he said that Noble was in favor of substituting greenbacks for national bank notes.

WHAT KILLED NOBLE.

During the second ballot the convention was informed by a delegate that Noble was President of a national bank. This was the end of him. Piolette, who had been before the convention as the Granger candidate for Governor, was taken up for Treasurer with the result above stated. He is one of the leading Grangers in the State. The ticket is undoubtedly a strong one, and those who were most discouraged on account of the platform have taken hope from the ticket. Pershing is believed to be a hard-money man, but he is said to have made no record on the currency question, and he is not expected to declare himself before the election if he can help it.

THE WALLACE DEFEAT.

Wallace was utterly beaten by the nomination. The names of 135 delegates were pledged to Ross on paper, so the Wallace party claim, but some of them deserted. Wallace's followers berate him soundly for lack of nerve, and complain that he has not the qualities for a leader. The management of the anti-Wallace fight in the convention was in the hands of ex-Congressman Speer, who was a delegate. He says Wallace defeated his renomination to Congress, and he feels delighted with the result here. The followers of Randall had kept Noyes in view as a candidate upon whom to combine at the last against Ross; but Pershing was taken because he showed the greatest independent strength.

RANDALL'S POSITION.

Randall gains nothing personally from the action of the convention, as all his individual efforts were fruitless either to save the platform or to combine forces upon any man who could be chosen distinctively as his candidate. He professes satisfaction with Pershing, and so does Wallace.

Randall will be hurt in his candidacy for the Speakership by his failure to prevent the adoption of an out and out inflation platform. A meaningless platform would have saved him, and he lost even that. He is in nearly as bad a fix as Senator Thurman.

A "BIG DRUNK" WINDS UP THE AFFAIR.

After the convention the Reform Party celebrated their victory, Speer presiding, with a drinking bout which lasted till morning. In fact a great many men in the convention were drunk toward the end, and the Wallace party attribute their defeat in no small degree to the drunkenness of the men pledged to stand by them. Till the last night the convention was orderly and respectable.

EFFECT OF VICTORY OR DEFEAT IN OHIO.

The Ohio election is now doubly important. All the Democrats freely admit that if Hayes is elected Hartranft must be, and the Republicans acknowledge that if Hayes is beaten the contest in Pennsylvania will be a hard one for them.

JUDGE PERSHING "INTERVIEWED."

HE WILL HOLD ON TO THE JUDGESHIP TILL HE GETS THE GOVERNORSHIP—UNDECIDED VIEWS ON CAMPAIGN AND PLATFORM—SPOILING A GOOD JUDGE TO MAKE A BAD GOVERNOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 10.—During all the excitement of Erie Judge Pershing has remained quietly at his home in Pottsville, attending to his duties as Presiding Judge of the courts of Schuylkill County. Your correspondent found him this evening at his house, an elegant semi-rural mansion on the western outskirts of the town, quite unattended by any but his immediate family, and looking very much pleased with his new honors, though trying to appear indifferent to them. He was willing to talk freely about his nomination, but did not wish to have his remarks accepted as final expressions either of purpose or opinion. He had had nothing to do with the work of getting his name before the convention, had taken no interest in the matter, and did not know he was nominated until late this morning, when he learned it from a friend, much to his surprise. As his friends had done all the work and followed their own counsels, he had troubled himself but little about the nomination, especially as he had no expectation of getting it, and had not fully made up his mind what course to pursue. He preferred to await the return of the Schuylkill delegation from Erie before planning a campaign; but he could say positively that he would not take the stump unless forced to do so by an unexpectedly severe contest. He had not paid sufficient attention to the indications to say whether such an exigency was likely to arise or not. He was fully decided, howeve, to imitate Judge Bedle, of New-Jersey, who, in last year's contest, it will be remembered, retained his seat on the bench until called by the result of the election to the Governor's chair. Like him Judge Pershing wishes to keep out of the contest and go on with his judicial duties until he knows whether or not he can leave Pottsville for Harrisburg.

VIEWS ON THE PLATFORM.

His views on the platform were even more undecided than they were on the subject of the campaign. Busy all day with his judicial duties he had scarcely read it and had given it no deep consideration. He seemed disposed, however, to accept it as it stood. When asked about the report in some of the papers that he was a hard-money man, he replied that he did not know how they found it out, as he was not aware that he had ever expressed his sentiments on the subject. He was cautious about expressing his opinion in regard to inflation, as such, but did not believe in a resumption of specie payments in 1879, as he did not see how it was possible to bring it about. He thought the action of Congress in making a law to that effect was hasty, unwise, and immature, as no adequate means were provided for carrying the law into effect. On the whole subject, whether he had carefully studied the platform or not, his views seemed to coincide with those expressed in that document with remarkable exactness. The whole interview gave your correspondent the impression that, while Judge Pershing may not have sought the nomination, he feels highly complimented by it, and is quite willing to stand on the Erie platform, if it will hoist him into the position of Governor of Pennsylvania. At the same time he is cautious enough not to take any risks, and will not let go his present position until he is sure of a better one.

PIOLETTE.

Of his colleague on the ticket, Victor E. Piolette, candidate for the State Treasurership, the Judge spoke in terms of satisfaction. The two are old-time friends, and he gives Piolette a high character for honesty, integrity, and capability.

WHAT HIS COUNTY PEOPLE THINK OF HIM.

In this county Judge Pershing's nomination is regarded by his own party with mingled feelings of satisfaction and apprehension. He is considered the strongest man that could have been selected, as all factions appear to harmonize on him, and his recent action in the case of the late Commissioners of Schuylkill County, convicted of peculation and malfeasance in office, and sentenced last week by Judge Pershing each to two years' imprisonment and $1,000 fine, has made him immensely popular. But his very popularity stands in his way in the Gubernatorial race, as the popular sentiment is freely but roughly expressed on the street—they "don't want to spoil a good Judge to make a poor Governor."

NOMINATION OF A STATE SENATOR.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Hon. Charlton Burnett, of Stroudsburg, has been nominated State Senator by the Democracy of Monroe County, Penn., for that district, under an agreement that the nomination will be concurred in by Pike and Carbon Counties.

STATE POLITICS.

DELEGATES ELECTED AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 10.—At the Democratic Convention for the First Assembly District, at Weedsport, Hon Charles S. Beardsley, Jr., was renominated for Member of the Assembly. Roger Quinn, Charles Weed, and Jehiel Talter were elected as delegates to the State Convention. Resolutions were passed indorsing the course of the Governor and promising him the support of the delegates.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 10.—At the Democratic and Liberal Republican Convention for the Second Assembly District of Cayuga County, S. E. Day was unanimously nominated as candidate for the Assembly, and William J. Moses, R. D. Wade, and V. A. Kenyon were chosen as delegates to the State Convention. Resolutions indorsing Gov. Tilden's course were unanimously adopted.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The following delegates were appointed from the First District of Otsego County to the Democratic State Convention: Hezekiah Sturges, A. C. Tennant, and Samuel M. Shaw. Gov. Tilden was strongly indorsed.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 10.—At the convention of Democrats and Liberal Republicans of the First Assembly District of St. Lawrence County, held here to-day, D. Magone, Jr., Charles Anthony, and E. M. Holbrook were elected delegates to the State Convention. Resolutions were adopted sustaining Gov. Tilden, and for an entirely new State ticket. A resolution was also adopted in favor of W. H. Sawyer for Attorney General.

ILLNESS OF JOHN MORRISSEY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Coming up on the Saratoga train this evening John Morrissey was taken suddenly and violently ill with colic. He was removed from the train at this place and conveyed in a carriage to the Morgan House, and Dr. John R. Cooper was summoned. The Doctor injected morphine into the sufferer's system, and to-night his condition is improved, and he is out of danger.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MAINE.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 10.—About 2,500 people were in attendance at the closing rally of the campaign by the Republicans at the City Hall to-night. Gen. Mattocks presided, and introduced Speaker Blaine, who made the speech of the evening.

THE NEW-MEXICO ELECTION.

SANTA FE, New-Mexico, Sept. 10.—Later returns for Delegate to Congress reduce Elkins' majorities to such an extent as to leave the result in doubt, and the official count may be required to decide it.

THE MONTREAL RIOTERS.

MONTREAL, Sept. 10.—Last night the guard on duty at the Protestant cemetery vault was assailed by a mob, which, sneaking round underneath the thicket, fired a volley of stones, evidently on a ruse to draw out the extent of the force. In a charge the guard fired fourteen shots into the bush, and a general scattering of the enemy ensued. They could be heard going through the brush up the mountain-side. A careful search this morning fails to reveal any indications that any one had been wounded. The apathy of the authorities in reference to the arrest of the anti-vaccination rioters, and those engaged in the commotion at the Cote des Nieges Cemetery, is exciting much unfavorable comment.

A TIMELY RAIN.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 10.—A heavy rain set in here about midnight, and continued till morning. The forest fires near Messina, and on the pine plains near Lawrence, are mostly extinguished, except in the swamps, where they are still smoldering. The air, which was filled with a dense cloud of smoke for miles last night, is comparatively clear this morning. The damage to standing timber has been very heavy.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

OFFICIAL DINNERS AND UTTERANCES—A TRIBUTE TO M. THIERS—THE MEMPHIS AND EL PASO RAILWAY CASE—BARON GAULDREE—BOILEAU PARDONED—THE PROSECUTIONS AGAINST SPORTING MEN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 27, 1875.

Every year, soon after the opening of the Conseils Généraux in each of the departments of France, the Prefect entertains the members of the local Council at an official dinner. It is a part of the etiquette of official life. At these dinners speeches are made by the most prominent men of the department, usually by the Presidents of the various Councils, who are nearly always men of note in the councils of the nation. Thus we have upward of eighty speeches of the sort per annum, and it would be strange, indeed, if among the number the partisan press of Paris did not find two or three which could be made the subject of criticism and party discussion. The heroes of the present season are the Duc de Broglie and M. Magne. The annual dinner in the former's department was not given by the Prefect on this occasion, but by M. Pouyer-Quertier, President of the General Council. M. De Broglie is a member, and in toasting the President made a speech in which he paid many fine compliments to M. Pouyer-Quertier. He had had a large part in the negotiations for the liberation of France, and like the rest had done his duty. To say that he or any other man had liberated France would be saying what was not true. France had liberated herself. Such was the tenor of the Duke's speech, which, it will be observed, omits all mention of M. Thiers' name, and hence is regarded as an attack upon M. Thiers. At the dinner given by the Prefect of the Dordogne, M. Magne, a Minister of the Empire, paid a very handsome tribute to the services of M. Thiers. He said:

"When the highest positions are in question, great ambitions are not wanting and may be improvised; but great characters and great names worthy to occupy these lofty positions are rare, and not to be improvised. In the midst of her reverses France has had the good fortune to have at hand successively two great personages naturally designated for her choice. The first, a Conservative at heart, more so perhaps than has been thought, or than he sought to make apparent, and thoroughly versed in matters of finance and credit, had at first with the aid of our brave Army, to contend against triumphant anarchy, and then to preside over the great financial operations which enabled the enemy's departure to be hastened. It is but just to acknowledge that these two enterprises succeeded to the great advantage of the country. If I speak thus of M. Thiers it is because this appreciation is in conformity with justice—because, in my opinion, the parties among whom public opinion is so unhappily divided have the greatest interest in being just toward each other, and because it is deplorable to see the blind passion with which they too often fail to observe this rule. Let us try to banish this unfortunate disposition from our minds."

This much for M. Thiers, after which M. Magne spoke of the "second high personage," or Marshal De MacMahon. The speeches of M. De Broglié and M. Magne have been compared by the press, and all but the organs of the Right Centre have some unpleasant criticisms for the Duke. The Republican journals attack him in very severe terms. But in this case I am inclined to defend M. De Broglie on ethical grounds, for it seems to me that he did just right in omitting the name of M. Thiers. He was, in fact, the main cause of M. Thiers' fall, and it was he who united the majority of the 24th May, which accepted the resignation that M. Thiers lightly and unnecessarily threw in the face of the Assembly. The greater part of the responsibility in this event must ever rest upon M. De Broglie. His lips are sealed, therefore, when M. Thiers is in question, for however high an opinion he may have of the ex-President personally, he knows that any compliments from his lips would be immediately resented by the friends of M. Thiers, while the grosser and more vulgar portion of the press would at once retort that he should have thought of this on the 24th of May. A moment's reflection upon these things will show any one that it is manifestly impossible for M. De Broglie to compliment M. Thiers, and hence his omission to do so cannot be regarded as either ungenerous or malicious. *C'est une question de convenance, et voila tout.*

THE MEMPHIS AND EL PASO RAILWAY.

I am happy to say that Baron Gauldree-Boileau has been pardoned by Marshal de MacMahon, released from prison, and rehabilitated completely. It may be remembered that he was included in the condemnations pronounced against the authors of the Transcontinental fraud, or the affair of the Memphis and El Paso Railway, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. I defended the Baron very warmly at the time, for I saw clearly that he was the victim of this gigantic fraud, rather than an agent in it. He was sacrificed by his brother-in-law, Fremont, who might, I believe, though I do not feel quite sure upon this point, have saved him if he had been so disposed. Baron Boileau married Miss Benton, who had a dowry amounting to 700,000 francs, which was in the hands of Fremont. It was not paid until this Memphis and El Paso loan was put upon the market, when Fremont handed over the sum, and intrusted his brother-in-law with some business relating to the company. He retired from it immediately, however, and had nothing to do with it when the crisis came. No sooner had Baron Boileau heard of the prosecutions, and learned that the dowry of his wife had been paid him out of the sums subscribed by French bondholders, than he came at once to France and gave up the money. Such an instance of probity should have been recognized, but while the Judge complimented Baron Boileau highly it seemed to have no effect upon his case, and he was condemned with the rest. This was a judicial error which had the saddest of consequences, for it soon carried Mme. Gauldree-Boileau to the grave. She died while her husband was in prison. Scarcely had she been placed in the tomb before there came a change in public feeling, and then followed that usual sober second thought upon the Baron's case. He was found, on inquiry, to be the victim of this great swindle, worthy of the most sympathy, and efforts were made to procure his release. No great efforts were required, however, for the Government was only too ready to act upon the first petition. No sooner was he released than he demanded a retraction from the men who had calumnisted him, and he has already had two duels. In the first he disarmed his adversary, and told him to pick up his sword to begin again, but as he showed some hesitation the seconds interfered. The last duel was fought with pistols, the Baron's adversary being slightly wounded. Personally, I was very glad indeed to hear of Baron Boileau's rehabilitation, but I should have said nothing about it now had I not used some rather strong expressions of sympathy for him in my comments upon the Transcontinental affair.

PROSECUTIONS AGAINST SPORTING MEN.

After stopping the pools and *Paris-Mutuels*, or machine betting, the authorities began to inquire into the conduct of the book-makers, and the men who make a business of betting upon races. These men are all English, and most of them were driven from England by the passage of the Betting act. They live here in grand style, upon the fat of the land, drinking fine wines, driving fast horses, and living fast lives in every sense of the word. The money to pay for so liberal a consummation of luxuries must come from the pockets of others, and this eminently practical idea led justice to make some inquiry into their mode of dealing with the public. Offices, or regular betting agencies, were established in the Rue Choisseul and elsewhere, in which the names of horses, both in English and French races, were put up and quoted at certain betting rates. Thus far nothing can be said, but just here the question comes up as to the mode of betting and its honesty. There was a Police descent on all these offices; the books, money, and effects found were seized; and after some time a report was made to the authorities. The facts were serious enough to warrant prosecutions, and in some cases trials for swindling. After a careful trial, George Valentine, William Burch, Henry Saffery, James Harry, E. Renard, C. Robinson, Henry Miller, James Adkins, E. Gideon, Albert Bayford, Thomas Clayton, W. A. Baron, Leopold Lamson, Samuel Haughton, William Skipson, Joseph Oller, and Messrs. Morris, Nixon, Cheron, Landau, Demange, Girard, and Wright, comprising the book-making fraternity of Paris, were all condemned. In order to give a fair understanding of the case, I cannot do better than give the text of the judgment rendered by the tribunal:

THE TRIBUNAL.

Whereas, it results from the previous inquiry that there is proof that the accused, during less than three years, have established at Paris, and some of them in other cities of France, houses open to the public, kept by them and by their employes, in which they have personally undertaken to make bets against the public; that being in relations with the editors of certain special journals published abroad, with trainers and jockeys, keeping up a correspondence with many persons in a cipher unknown to the public, these same accused, calling themselves book-makers, have quoted in their agency, upon the programmes of races posted up, the value of the horses engaged in French and English races, and, upon quotations fixed by themselves, have contracted a number of bets with the public, received money, delivered tickets, liquidated these bets, and gained enormous profits for some among them; that, going upon the race tracks and establishing themselves even in the grand stand, the accused, belonging to betting agencies, have thus extended the field of their operations; that it results, from the report of the experts, that, during the past three years, the book-makers, with the exception of Girard and Haughton, have practiced combination bets since the judgment of the courts, and have not modified their actions with respect to quotation bets upon horses placed among the first three that arrive; that, betting upon the horses on their programmes, and practising the maxim of "run or pay," notably in the Derby and the Grand Prix de Paris, the accused have kept the money placed upon horses declared forfeit or "scratched," and that some of them have continued to receive bets after knowing the same; that it is shown by the criticisms of certain sporting journals that certain book-makers, taking advantage of the usage to declare a horse under a name which marks that of its proprietor, have contracted bets upon such horses after they had been declared forfeit, either by scratching the horse or by an understanding with the jockey, and have thus rendered themselves masters of all the *alea* and all the stakes; that being bound by the commercial character of their enterprise to keep regular books, presenting their operations from day to day, to file letters and telegrams, and to register those addressed to them, it is established that they have not performed their divers obligations, and that their operations were simply noted upon fly-sheets or note-books which they carried with them; and whereas, the effects of a betting contract depend upon uncertain events; and whereas, quotation betting is a game of hazard; and whereas, according to article 410 of the penal code, the keeping of houses for games of hazard is prohibited in France; that all the accused have violated this law; that it is established that Valentine, in employing fraudulent manœuvres to give rise to hopes of a chimerical event, has swindled others out of all or a part of their fortune, the tribunal decides, &c.

Here follow the penalties pronounced against these betting men. Twelve men declined to present themselves, and were condemned by default. Valentine received one year's imprisonment and a fine of 300 francs, and all the rest were fined from two to four thousand francs each, their property confiscated, comprising their furniture and the money found in their safes, each being held for the combined sum of the fines.

A METROPOLITAN SENSATION.

Naturally this wholesale condemnation has caused a great sensation in the Rue Scribe, about Coney's Cosmopolitan, where the book-makers are wont to congregate, and the event is discussed in very animated terms. I have seen some scandalous abuses within the past two years, and the disloyal character of some of these operations is notorious. A great deal of money has been pocketed by the fraternity that was placed upon horses that were scratched, and many bets were taken upon horses that had really never been entered. But worst of all was the conduct of the two men Valentine and Burch, who were the only two accused of *escroquerie*. They were the owners of horses engaged upon the turf, and were under names which in no wise revealed the identity of the owners, making large bets with the public upon animals absolutely under their control. Burch has been the owner of Sir Quid Pigtail, Vert-Luron, Queen of the Valley, Monaco, and other horses purchased of Shaw. He ran them under the name of M. De Quesneville, which figured beside the names of Rothschild, Count Lagrange, Fould, Major Fridolin, Delamarre, and Lefèvre. Who among the uninitiated could have imagined that this was the name of a student in pharmacy borrowed for the purpose of concealing the important fact that the owner was a professional book-maker and better. Valentine owned such horses as Jacquard, Royal, Enfant de Troupe, Pretty Lucy, and Courtisan, running them under the name of Moore Ramsay. As they were all good animals, the public bet freely upon them, and in a majority of cases they were scratched, in others they did not win, and of course there is a suspicion, arising naturally enough from the circumstances, that they were pulled. Such conduct is disgraceful at the best, and I hope that neither Valentine nor Burch may be allowed to again appear upon the turf. So far as I have seen, Morris, Saffery, Harry, and others have bet fairly, with the single exception of horses that are scratched, and in one or two cases I have known Morris to give back the money. It ought to be done in all cases. It is useless trying to stop the French from betting; it is an ingrained passion, and the best thing to be done is to regulate betting by law in order to restrict it within certain limits. In time public tastes may change. There is little doubt that these condemnations will prove wholesome, and that a fairer mode of betting upon races will hereafter prevail, but it will require most careful watching, nevertheless.

PACIFIC MAIL.

AFFIDAVIT OF RUFUS HATCH.

THE SUIT AGAINST WILLIAM S. KING TO RECOVER $75,000—REVELATIONS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 10.—The following is an abstract of the affidavit of Rufus Hatch, presented in the Court of Common Pleas of this city by the attorneys of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, on which his Honor, A. H. Young, presiding Judge, granted a continuance of the case against King until the March term, 1876:

United States of America, State of New-York, City and County of New-York.—The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company vs. William S. King.—Rufus Hatch, being duly sworn, says: I am now Director of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. During the year 1874 and until March, 1875, I was Managing Director of the plaintiff; my duties were to personally superintend the business and interests of the plaintiff, and investigate the transactions of several agents of plaintiff, with the view to make them faithful in the discharge of their duties, and prevent the misappropriation of funds; also my duty, in case any such misappropriation had been made, was to take appropriate measures to have such misappropriated funds restored to the plaintiff. During 1872 and previous thereto Richard B. Irwin was the confidential agent of plaintiff, and was accustomed to receive and pay out, and did receive and pay out, large sums of money belonging to plaintiff. As Managing Director it became my duty to investigate the accounts of Irwin, for the purpose of testing their accuracy. I discovered that on the 24th of May, 1872, at New-York, Irwin, confidential agent of the plaintiff, had drawn from plaintiff an aggregate amount of $750,000 in six different installments of $630 000, $50,000, $25,000, $10,000, and two of $5,000 each. Among the paid and returned checks of plaintiff I found six checks corresponding to the amounts above named. The indorsements on each of said checks of "Richard B. Irwin" are in the handwriting of Irwin, and the money was drawn from money belonging to the plaintiff on or about the dates thereof. I have examined the accounts of Irwin and his vouchers, and all the books, accounts, and records of said plaintiff relating to transactions had before, during, and subsequent to the period mentioned, and, though I find money was drawn in the manner heretofore set forth, yet I find no entry indicating the purpose for which it was drawn, nor how or to whom, except to said Irwin, for what purpose it was paid, nor can I find authority for the drawing, payment or disbursement of said money. I find no allusion to said money or any part in any accounts which said Irwin has rendered to the plaintiff, nor is Irwin debited with the same. Irwin was requested to account to the Pacific Mail Company for said money and explain what disposition was made of it, which he declined to do. Thereupon, during the month of January, this year, suit was instituted by the company to compel said accounting. The aforesaid facts having been brought to the House of Representatives then assembled, an investigation was instituted. A large number of witnesses were examined, and the testimony was published. I was present. Among the witnesses summoned was Irwin, who now resides in London; John G. Schumaker, George G. Coe, Dumont Clark, Jonathan L. Worth, Thomas Ellis, and B. Gage, all of whom reside in New-York; L. Davis, who resides in Washington, and William S. King, Minneapolis. Said Irwin, after admitting he had distributed a large portion of said money to different persons, refused to declare the names.

After reciting a portion of the testimony of Irwin, taken upon the investigation which has been already published, the affidavit continues.

Subsequently Irwin testified that he had paid said defendant, William S. King, $145,000 of said amount, in sums varying from $25,000 to $115,000 of the aforesaid $750,000, and about the same time he had paid to John G. Schumaker the sum of $300.000 thereof, and other persons various other sums, amounting in the aggregate to about $1,000,000. These sums were not paid by him in the line of his duties as agent of the company or through any authority conferred upon him by said company. I discovered that during the months of May and June, 1872, more than two million dollars had been extracted unlawfully and secretly from the funds of the company by Stockwell, the President, and Irwin, the agent, and that Schumaker and defendant King and others, with the full knowledge that said amounts were so unlawfully abstracted, appropriated to their own use a portion of said funds without rendering any consideration or service whatever to said company, and then secretly and corruptly made arrangements, each with the other, not to divulge the fact of such unlawful abstraction and misappropriation; and they did further agree, each with the other, to prevent and baffle every effort that should thereafter be made to detect such unlawful acts. The books of the company were by Stockwell manipulated and prepared, and so filled with false entries that it was impossible to discover the extent of the defalcation. Only by aid of evidence elicited upon said investigation and a continued series of comparisons of entries with persons and firms to which they referred was the plot unfolded and the method and extent of the defalcation brought to light; that during the progress of the developments made under the investigation the chief conspirators and receivers of this stolen fund left the country—to wit, Stockwell, King, Schumaker, and Irwin. Immediately after said disclosures were made I took the promptest and most efficient measures to compel the return of the money to the company. I further asked from the House of Representatives a process to compel the attendance of King before the Investigating Committee. Before the process could be served, King fled from the jurisdiction of Congress to a foreign country, and there remained till the process lost its force. Since the beginning of this action I have been persistent in seeking out the whereabouts of witnesses whose testimony can support the allegations of this complaint, but, through the efforts of Stockwell Schumaker, Irwin, King, and their confederates, I have been unable to produce the witnesses. Stockwell is in London, Schumaker and Irwin are now also in London. During the last three months most strenuous efforts have been made to induce those gentlemen to appear and testify as to the facts of the defalcation, and to identify the names of the persons who shared with them in the abstracted funds. I am informed that one has agreed to place himself within the jurisdiction of the court on or before the 1st day of January next, to testify as to facts bearing upon the case within his knowledge. The testimony which I believe he can give is as follows: That King, in the month of May, 1872, upon the allegation and pretense that he could therewith corruptly influence certain members of Congress to vote in favor of an act then pending before the House of Representatives affecting the Pacific Mail Company, induced an employe of that company to deliver to him $125,000 from funds belonging to said company, and thereupon promised that in case said amount was delivered to him, he would distribute the greater portion thereof among the members of Congress; that on the faith of that promise, and for that purpose, said amount, without the knowledge of the Board of Directors of the Pacific Mail Company, was so delivered to King, and that, instead of paying out the same, he appropriated the whole thereof to his own use, and never performed the service or made the payment to any one for the company. I aver that each of the aforesaid persons—Schumaker, Stockwell, and Irwin—has personal knowledge of the truth of the foregoing allegations, and can testify to them in court. I believe that one of them has consented and agreed before the 1st day of January, 1876, to place himself within the jurisdiction of this court for the purpose of having his testimony taken in this case. I am advised by H. S. Bennett, counsel of plaintiff at New-York, and John M. Shaw, attorney for plaintiff in Minneapolis, that it will tend to defeat the ends of justice, and may prevent obtaining the aforesaid testimony if I reveal which one of the three has made the foregoing agreement; no unlawful inducement has been made to him to give the aforesaid testimony; the only motive that prompted witness to make said agreement is a desire to tell the whole truth.

Mr. Hatch then testifies to King's and Schumaker's identification in New-York, as has been already published, naming George S. Cole, Dumont Clark, Thomas Ellis, J. L. Worth, C. L. McDougall, and William P. Gage as witnesses who will testify in support of his [Hatch's] allegations, and continues:

Each one of the above-named witnesses is material for the plaintiff, and without the testimony of said witnesses plaintiff cannot safely proceed to trial. In consequence of the skill and secrecy with which the aforesaid immense sums have been abstracted from the company, the ingenuity and care with which the tracks of the defaulters have been covered up, it has required the united effort of many detectives and accountants to unearth their hiding places and trace the stolen funds, to discover the names of witnesses who have a knowledge of the circumstances and events by which a conviction of the defaulters can be established. I have been unable to do more than discover the aforesaid facts, but have not had time since to present the proper papers to the court so that a commission could issue to secure their testimony in time for the trial of this cause. I have, however, instructed counsel to take the proper steps to have a commission issue to examine all of the witnesses at their residences respectively, so their testimony at least can be produced and read. I aver that their evidence is as follows: In course of the investigation at Washington in February, 1873, King appeared before the committee in Washington, and, with the solemnity of an oath, without qualification or reservation, averred that he did not know of the expenditure of one dollar of the aforesaid money, and that he did not himself receive one dollar directly or indirectly. Subsequently two respectable and unimpeached witnesses swore that he received $125,000. Immediately upon that announcement King fled the country, and remained abroad till the power of the committee to summon him as a witness ceased, and till his confederates in receipt of the money had fled the country. During this period it was publicly announced by the press and telegraphed throughout this and other counties that the presence of King was demanded to explain this extraordinary conflict of testimony, but King refused to appear and justify himself.

Here Mr. Hatch recites the action of Congress in reference to the charge of perjury against King, and continues:

Since the action of Congress reflecting on the integrity, honesty, and truthfulness of King, the latter has not taken, so far as I can ascertain, one step or uttered one word in vindication of his character; I further aver that King would not have ventured to return to or be now within the jurisdiction of any court in this country did he not know that Irwin, Stockwell, and Schumaker were in a foreign country, and did not believe that each of them would faithfully keep the aforesaid corrupt agreement, under which they bound themselves each to the other not to reveal their share and participation, respectively, in the aforesaid defalcation.

Mr. Hatch then avers that he will continue his efforts to discover the defalcation and the offenders, and makes his appeal for further time to prosecute his case for the company. The affidavit is signed by Mr. Hatch, and verified in New-York by R. Herman, Notary Public.

THE FALL RIVER STRIKE.

THE OPERATIVES SUFFERING, AND A CLIMAX APPROACHING—WHAT THEIR ORGAN ADVISES.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 10.—The King Philip Mill is running to-day, and has experienced no trouble in securing non-union help. The mass of the operatives are evidently anxious to return to work at the reduced rates, but are controlled by union men. There is considerable suffering among the strikers, and affairs are rapidly approaching a climax.

The manufacturers are inflexible, but would undoubtedly open their mills if the operatives would insist on no proviso.

The organ of the operatives says to-day: "In our judgment the Fall River operatives would make their point if they would return to work, leaving the wages question in the hands of the committee, and then induce the 40,000 operatives of Rhode Island to take a month's vacation, to follow close after the shutting down of the mills in this city. Such a movement could hardly fail to put up the price of cloth. With cloth advanced to rates that would pay good profits, there can be little doubt that if the help then ask a restoration of ten per cent, they would not be allowed to come out on a strike."

OPERATIVES DECIDE TO RETURN TO WORK.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 10.—At a full meeting of the Card and Picker Room Association this afternoon, it was unanimously voted to return to work at the reduction, when the mills shall open, provided each can return to his old position. It is rumored that a mass-meeting of weavers will be held at an early day, and it is believed they will vote to return to work unconditionally, thus placing themselves in the front.

A POLICEMAN MURDERED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 10.—Two young roughs, each about twenty years of age, named George Gascert, alias Mitchel, and William Salsbury, went into Frederick Fisher's saloon last night, and ordered beer, which they drank and refused to pay for. Fisher called in a policeman, named John Cummings, who attempted to arrest the rowdies, when they struck him over the head with a heavy hickory club, knocked him down, and beat him about the head and shoulders, inflicting injuries from which he died early this morning. Salsbury was arrested to-day, and Gascert, who struck the blow with the club, will, it is believed, be caught this evening.

DIRECT TRADE WITH EUROPE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 10.—Hon. Thomas D. Worrall, Managing Director of the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, which proposes to trade directly the products of the Southern States with England and Europe, has been looking about Louisville with the view of selecting the American head-quarters. He is favorably impressed, and left his Secretary here, he going to Georgia.

FATALLY INJURED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 10.—Simson Noell, inspector in charge of the erection of a large pumping engine at Pettaconsett, for the Providence Water Works, was injured, probably fatally, by the fall of a block, which fractured his skull. He has a wife in Rockaway, N. J.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION CONVENTION.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Sept. 10.—The annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the Maritime Provinces opened at Pictou last evening. Two hundred delegates were present, including representatives from Montreal, Boston, and Philadelphia.

CENTENNIAL COMMISSION APPOINTED.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—The Governor and Council this afternoon appointed Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, of Newton, Chief Commissioner from Massachusetts to the Exposition at Philadelphia, and Hamilton Alonzo Hill, of Boston, and Joseph V Meigs, of Lowell, Assistant Commissioners.

CRUSHED BY CARS.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 10.—James Foley, thirty-six years of age, an old resident of this city, while attempting to board the Sackett's Harbor train to-day, missed his footing and fell between the cars, and was so badly injured that he will probably die. He has a wife and five children.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

THE POPE INSTRUCTS THE BISHOPS TO AID IN CALMING THE PEOPLE.

VIENNA, Sept. 10.—It is reported that the Pope has instructed the Catholic Bishops in Bosnia and Herzegovina to use their influence in calming the people, and to facilitate the pacification of those provinces.

OPENING OF THE SERVIAN LEGISLATURE.

BELGRADE, Sept. 10.—The formal opening of the Servian Skouptschina took place yesterday. Prince Milan in his speech referred, but in indefinite language, to the troubles in Bosnia and Herzegovina. He said he relied on his people's support in the serious task imposed by the grave crisis.

The text of Prince Milan's speech is published. The paragraph concerning the insurrection is as follows:

"Events in the Turkish Provinces have caused much anxiety. The people of those countries have taken arms to rid themselves of the difficulties which beset them. The Porte is massing troops on our frontier. This complicates the causes of anxiety. The nation asks for protection. The inhabitants of Bosnia fly here to escape fire and sword. I will do all I am able to contribute to restore a well-ordered condition of things. It is to be hoped that the guaranteeing powers will succeed in pacifying and satisfying the population."

CONCESSION TO THE NEUTRAL PROVINCES.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—Advices received here from Constantinople represent that the Porte to reward Servia for neutrality, will evacuate Zwornik and grant facilities with regard to railway construction; and for the same reason it will concede to Montenegro a rectification of her frontiers.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF AND THE FOREIGN MINISTER.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—*Le Soir* report that the Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had a secret interview with Prince Gortschakoff on the 8th inst at Interlachen.

Prince Gortschakoff has since arrived at Vivey, where he will meet ex-President Thiers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THREATENED COLLAPSE OF THE STATE LINE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The financial article of this evening's *Echo* contains the following paragraph: "It is stated that the State Line Steam-ship Company is in danger of a complete collapse. The Directors and the committee of the stockholders have concluded that any attempt to carry on the company by borrowing money is hopeless, and that the only means of averting the total loss of what remains of the capital, is to continue the line by the formation of a new company. They propose to offer their seven ships, which cost £462,000, for £255,000. They recommend the shareholders to allow the value of the stock in trade to be transferred to the new company, and also to

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HIS ADDRESS IN MISSOURI.

A TRIBUTE TO THE EARLY SETTLERS—THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY AND ITS RESOURCES—ADVOCACY OF INFLATION.

The St. Louis *Republican* brings us a full report of the address delivered by Jefferson Davis, the ally of the Democratic Party in its advocacy of inflation, at De Soto, Mo., on Wednesday last. We make liberal extracts as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the welcome which I have received at your hands, and I congratulate you upon those evidences of prosperity which are everywhere around me. Your State is not a stranger to me, for it is like "the schoolboy spot we ne'er forget, though there we are forgot." I well remember your country when it had not such a teeming population as it has now. I knew the wild hills about the headwaters of the Meramec when very few were living there—when the population was what would be called rude—hunters and miners, with here and there a little scrap of cultivation; but within the homes, within the rude tenements they inhabited, with the latch-string always on the outer side, there was heart and hospitality within. Well do I remember the kind welcome which one received when he asked, "Can I stay all night?" "Yes, I reckon so." That, in a more cultivated country, would have been a repulse, and the man would have gone on. But he who knew those people knew that whatever they had was to be freely given, and one would have been voted a boor—as unworthy the country in which he lived—who would have charged a stranger for the use of a bed. That was the day when heroic men and heroic women occupied the land. They were the mothers who gave the stamp to the present generation of wives and daughters—women who, if they bore no other crown, wore that brightest of jewels, virtuous modesty. Happy it is that their daughters, in preserving the crown of their mothers, have added to it the cultivation of a higher civilization without descending to those vices that belong to more artificial life. Who, for instance, would have thought that the wife of Daniel Boone would have put water in the milk, or hand in the sugar, and who would have expected the wife of Daniel Boone to spend days on gauzy labor in view of some dance in which she was to participate? Theirs were lives of care and toil, of intensity, of sacrifices, of domestic felicity, devotion to family and friends; and on this root have you grafted the population which I now see before me.

THE FARMER'S LIEE.

I have come, my friends, not to discuss with you any of those vexed questions which have agitated the country, and still may disturb the minds of a certain portion of the people. I come to you to rise to a higher plane, and if there still be those in whose hearts malice and hate and uncharitableness disturb the judgment, let us withdraw from such and pass over to the other side, where, sitting in the abode of brotherly love, we can confer together as to what will best conduce to the prosperity and permanent welfare of ourselves and our posterity. Born in the valley of the Mississippi, having lived in the valley of the Mississippi, having served, except when in a foreign country, as a soldier in the valley of the Mississippi, it is dear to me through all its length and all its breadth, and hither have I looked with anxious hope to the great development of which I believe our country capable; and though it may not be mine ever to ascend the height from which I can see the promised land, yet dying I will trust you are to cross the political Jordan and rest forever in the haven of prosperity and happiness. Agriculture is the great pursuit of our people. Agriculture was the first, and I hold to be the highest occupation of man. When the Lord made all the heavens and the earth, and looked upon them and saw that they were good, and when he caused the rain to descend upon the land, and a fragrance grateful to him arose from it, he looked around and saw that there was not a man to till the soil. So the last of creation was the agriculturist man, as the best of creation was the woman who was to be the help-meet for that agricultural man. But let us not vaunt ourselves, we farmers—that was my occupation when I was not a soldier—let us not vaunt ourselves, and say that others are of no use to us. It is as if the hand should say to the foot, "I have no need of thee." The mechanic arts, commerce, and the liberal professions all go hand in hand to aid the farmer in the progress of his work. All these things are tributary, and still we look up to heaven and down to earth, which our Creator made, and we bless him for these things with which he has endowed us, and gratefully recognize the happy condition in which we live.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

The Valley of the Mississippi is peculiar in many of its characteristics. It has a climate different from most other countries, and favored above all others within my knowledge. The agricultural man, in a soil and climate favored as this is, has many advantages over any other occupation, for while he sleeps the elements work for him. The air is contributing its aid, the earth is heaving its inmost recesses to facilitate the products which human labor begets from the land. And thus I would not have you turn aside from manufactures and those things which, being of low value in proportion to their weight, must make the transportation a large item in their cost. I would not, on the other hand, have you rise with those who, in a teeming population, without soil to cultivate, pent up in crowded cities and manufacturing towns, are at work on those fabrics that bend the form and dim the sight. I would not have your youthful daughters put in infancy in the cellar to train their sight to the acuteness necessary to manufacture fine laces, and I would not have them pent up in the damp atmosphere which is necessary to prevent the fragile thread from breaking. Rather, oh rather, would I have them walk forth into the fields, and though they toil and though they spin, yet are they lilies surpassing the glory of Solomon in all his richness. Thus it is that, while we engage in all diversified labor, while the manufacturer is contributing and ingenuity is adding to the means of all those domestic operations in which the crowd should engage; while I would not decry the man that made a sewing-machine (though I don't know that it has much diminished the labor of the ladies, for I believe it has added more flounces to their skirts than diminished the threads), yet while all all things like this—reaping-machines, for instance—have advanced far beyond the simple operations of the sickle and the scythe. Our plowing-machines have gone to diminish the labor which was necessary when the men went to the field with the old implements of husbandry. You have here, then, everything that is necessary, provided you combine all these things together; you have around you minerals which are necessary to make your implements of husbandry, the timber which is necessary to stock your plows. I would not have you grow broom-corn and send it to Connecticut, to be brought back at double charges, but such things as this I would have you make, and wait until the blessings with which Providence has endowed you have been diminished below their present value, before you enter into competition with the watch-makers of Geneva, or the lace-makers of Brussels. Thus I have endeavored to define why I would not have you turn from agriculture to other pursuits, and why I would not have you reject other pursuits and go to farming entirely.

A BOND OF UNION.

I have said that we of the Mississippi Valley are peculiar in many respects. We are one. Whatever the devices of man may do, whatever the passions of men may do, whatever statecraft and local policy may do to keep you divided, I say still the people of the Mississippi Valley are one, held together by that great artery which extends from the frozen regions of the North to the perennial flowers of the South, and with which no other means of intercommunication can ever successfully compete. They may build railroads—and railroads are necessary as feeders for the river—but still that grand old river of ours can answer:

> "The roads may come,
> The roads may go,
> But I flow on forever."

I know it has been the habit of late for the Grangers, with whom I feel most affiliated, to denounce the railroad men as charging them ruinous rates. On the other hand, I look at the railroads and I find that few, if any, are making any dividends. So, on the other hand, I say let us turn aside from the decrial of any portion of the population, from the arraignment of any of the industries of the country, to see what it is will be profitable for us to-day.

RIVER AND OCEAN FREIGHTS.

By the present rude manner of transporting freight by the Mississippi it costs about one-third the rate per mile of railroad transportation. I say "rude" because we have advanced but one step toward, I think, what may be achieved in the matter of river transportation. Instead of having a steam-boat constructed like a floating palace, with crew sufficiently large to discharge and take on freights at the principal landings with all the officers who are employed upon it, one part busy, the other idle alternately, and thus a waste of money, for when the vessel is afloat all the laboring portion of the crew is unemployed, and there is a dead waste of capital: and when the vessel is ashore a large part of the officers and of the machinery is idle, and there is a waste of so much dead capital; there is a loss so far. Then do you ask how is this to be avoided? I answer simply, let tugs with numerous iron barges perform all the business of carrying freights from all the principal landings. For instance, let the tug leave New-Orleans with iron barges of 300 tons each, and as many of them in tow as she can pull, and let the freight she takes for Vicksburg be put on one barge, which is to be dropped at Vicksburg, and a freight tug on the barge which is to be dropped at Memphis, and a number of barges for St. Louis, and, if you choose, others to go up the Ohio, Missouri, and Mississippi; let these barges be landed at the places for which they are labeled, with a force of men sufficient to discharge the freight, and load up the barge again by the time the tug comes back on the return trip. The tugs can do all the business with the least detention, and these tugs are so strong as to be entirely safe from leakage, and if necessary may be provided with coolers to prevent the grain being injured by the heat. Then let the barges be carried to the entrepot of the Valley of the Mississippi, to a point where ocean-going steamers, standing ready there, with compressers and elevators with which to put the grain into the bins and compress the cotton into bales for shipment, and there will be no charge for drayage, storage, or for middlemen upon all that a farmer wishes to send to the foreign market. Then another step. The great evil we have had to deal with has been that we have had to use small ships for our ocean freight. Small ships cannot compete in the rate of freight with large ones. This, I hope, is soon to be avoided. It is now three years since I was first brought into conference with the Mississippi Valley Society, of London. They asked me, What can we do to obtain trade with the Mississippi Valley? I told them the first thing was to send large ships regularly to New-Orleans; but how are we to get large ships to New-Orleans? The bar at the mouth of the river won't let large ships come in. I told them there were three ways to do so. The first was by perpetual dredging to keep the channel clear by the system that is used on the Clyde, or to change the material of the ships and make each ship homogeneous—make them all of steel. Another was to adopt Mr. Hirsch's plan of double-keeled steamers, with capacity to carry 10,000 bales of cotton with sixteen feet of water. Since then your fellow-citizen, Capt. Eads, has gone down to New-Orleans to make the jetties, and he says he is going to make deep water. But one way or the other, I care not which—which ever is necessary, we can adopt, and by deepening the channel we can get large ocean steamers to New-Orleans. Your grain will go at a price certainly one-half that which you now pay, saving the cost of drayage, storage, and intermediate men, and every cent saved is a cent put in the pocket of the producer, and this amounts to millions of dollars in any year—many millions of dollars in any year.

DIRECT TRADE.

What do you suppose is the amount of the exports from the Mississippi Valley only? Not one penny less than three hundred millions. You send now a large part of it to New-York to export, and this brings me to the consideration of another item of this question. You must have direct trade, you must bring in the ships sailing the mouth of the Mississippi those articles which are required for consumption in the Valley of the Mississippi, and the vessels having trade each way can reduce their rates still lower than the terms I have expressed. The people of England, the manufacturers and the moneyed men of England, are anxiously looking to the trade of the Mississippi Valley. The Mississippi Valley is to them now what in ancient times was the land of Ophir, and at a later period was the country beyond the Pillars of Hercules, and what, when Western Europe had become the commercial power of the world, was known as the East Indies, where it was said that every country engaged in that trade became rich. They see that the Mississippi Valley is equal to the same exchange which they formerly obtained from India, and can yield to them more than the gold of Ophir, more than the favored land that lay beyond the Pillars of Hercules; and they are praying that here they can find a new market where they can sell their goods, and from which they can obtain food with which to feed their starving millions. It is for yourselves to avail of it.

A UNITY OF POLICY.

Mr. Davis further expatiated upon the advantages enjoyed by the dwellers in the Mississippi Valley, and continued:

In this unity which nature has decided should exist between the people of the Mississippi Valley, there must result as a natural consequence a unity of policy. It may not be to-day or to-morrow; it may not be in this generation; it may not be in the next, but it is in the future an inevitable fact that the people of the Mississippi Valley must have a policy because they have a material interest peculiarly their own, and material interests will always govern the policies of States. You must have a financial policy suited to your condition. A people who have no foreign trade, a people who live entirely among themselves where one man sells bread that another man bakes, in exchange for clothing or some other commodity, it may be that there will be a policy quite different from that which you demand. Your surplus must then find a foreign market; the price in the foreign market will ever fix your own; it may be a little varying, but approximately the price of the surplus will fix the price of all the rest you have to sell. Or if not, you perceive, there would be no surplus; or else, as you perceive, it would all be surplus. If the foreign market was higher than the domestic, everybody would be rushing to send their products abroad; if the foreign market was lower than the domestic, nobody would be willing to send their products abroad. So, as you perceive, that force of a balance it must settle to the equilibrium, which is decided by the value of the surplus. That surplus is the currency of the world. It is gold and silver, and whatever your financial policy may be, it must rest upon that basis. Now, do not understand me to be engaging in this question of expansion and contraction, or inflation and contraction, as it is called. I don't intend to touch upon that. All I mean to say is that the currency of the people who export most must be the currency of the world, or something that is convertible into it. Now, do you ask me whether I am in favor of the declaration by Congress that there should be resumption of specie payments on Jan. 1, 1879? I answer, Congress had just as much power to say there should be resumption of specie payment on the 1st of January, 1876, as to say it should occur on the 1st of January, 1879. [Cries of "Good."] That is to say, they have got no power at all. You will have in this country specie enough when your exports exceed your imports, and not till then. The annual production of the precious metals in the United States may be roundly stated at sixty-two millions. Your exports are below your imports, and the consequence of that is you export annually about fifty-two millions of specie. The other ten millions are hardly as much as is requisite for the arts. The consequence is, you are getting no more specie than you had ten years ago. You will have no more specie, if the present condition of things exists, ten years hence than you have now. But if you will export, as you are able to do, a hundred millions more than you import, then the world will pay you in specie, and specie will aggregate in your country. There will be those who say, "Oh, we have got too much currency."

HE THINKS WE CAN'T HAVE TOO MUCH CURRENCY.

Now, I don't intend to involve myself in any question that would subject me to political criticism, but I do intend to say they don't tell the truth about this. In 1874, taking the statements of the Bureau of Statistics, and converting all currency into Federal coin and Federal coin into gold, it may be stated thus: The active circulation of Great Britain per capita was $21 34; of France, $41 91; Germany, $17 87, and now we come to this country, bloated, by an inflated currency, bloated so high no man can tell whether he has his pockets too full or not, except each individual. And what is this active circulation per capita in the United States? $14 33, far less than either of those great commercial countries with which I have compared it. Now, then, I do not see, without being a financier, and having shaken hands forever with politics, I may say I do not see how we can have too much currency at present. And I suppose if I put the question to each individual who hears me, he will put his hand on his pocket and say, "I don't believe I have too much." I will not enter into the various systems which have been discussed as to how we are to have sufficient currency without having a redundancy. It would take me beyond the limits of the address which I intend to offer to you; but this I will say that, unless we have the currency of the world, we never can compete with other countries in exports.

CONCLUSION.

Mr. Davis urged that foreigners be freely and cordially invited to settle among them. He also urged the necessity of education for everybody, from the highest to the lowest, and advocated the establishment in the Mississippi Valley of at least one great university. In conclusion he said: "And now, my friends, as I have wearied myself, if I have not also overtaxed your patience, allow me to conclude by expressing the heartfelt wish that all your days may be days of happiness, that all your paths may be those of peace; that your future may be equal to that grand development of which I believe your country capable, and though I, with many years upon my head and trials which have multiplied the drain upon my life, cannot hope to see consummated, I shall die praying for you, men, women, and children, every good of which you are worthy and every good which our Eternal Father may bestow."

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.

The following correspondence relating to the Fourth National Bank and the rumors touching its embarrassment will be of interest to the financial and commercial public:

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1875.
C. A. Meigs, Esq., National Bank Examiner:

DEAR SIR: Rumors unfavorable to the credit of this institution having reached my ears, and which are entirely without foundation, I hereby request that you will immediately make a most thorough examination of the affairs of this bank, and after having done so, that you will confidentially submit the results to a special committee of officers of our neighboring banks, consisting of Messrs. George S. Coe, H. F. Vail, and B. B. Sherman, who have kindly agreed to act for that purpose. Respectfully yours,

P. C. CALHOUN, President.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1875.

P. C. Calhoun, Esq., President:

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your note to me of the 7th inst. I have to report that I have made a thorough examination of the affairs of the Fourth National Bank, New-York, and have to-day submitted the results to the special committee of bank officers named by you.

Yours very respectfully,

CHARLES A. MEIGS,
National Bank Examiner of New-York.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1875.

P. C. Calhoun, Esq., President Fourth National Bank:

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request we have examined the statement of Charles A. Meigs, Esq., Bank Examiner, of the condition of your institution, and having implicit confidence in the correctness of his figures, we find that your bank is not only in condition to promptly meet all its liabilities, but that its capital is unimpaired.

(Signed,) GEORGE S. COE,
HENRY F. VAIL,
BENJAMIN B. SHERMAN,
Special Committee.

THE COMMISSIONERSHIP OF JURORS.

Chief Justice Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, has rendered a decision in the matter of selecting Grand Jurors for this City and County for the year ending September, 1876, from the list prepared by Commissioner Thomas Dunlap. The following is the principal point of the decision:

"Mr. Dunlap was appointed by the Mayor upon the authority conferred by this statute, (the charter of 1873,) which is sufficient to show that he holds the office and exercises its duties under color of title. Mr. Taylor, in a communication sent to us, claims that this provision in the charter of 1873, is unconstitutional. But that is a question we have no authority to pass upon. What we have to do is to discharge the duty imposed upon us by law, treating Mr. Dunlap, whom we find in possession of the office, as the Commissioner of Jurors."

THE CRIME INVESTIGATION.

HOW POSITIONS ARE OBTAINED ON THE POLICE FORCE.

TWO OF COMMISSIONER DISBECKER'S PROTEGES APPOINTED ON "BOGUS" PETITIONS—NEEDY COUNTRYMEN PREFERRED TO CITIZENS—SUDDEN RESIGNATION OF ONE OF THE OFFENDERS—THE SHAMEFUL STORY OF HIS COMPANION.

The Assembly Committee on Crime resumed its labors yesterday in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. Thomas Cooper Campbell presiding. The other members present were Messrs. McGowan, Hess, and Dessar. The proceedings were somewhat relieved of the monotony which characterized former sessions, by an explanation of the method under which Police appointments were made, and the immoral devices resorted to in evasion of the regulations of the department. In one instance the character of the measures employed to obtain the appointment was such as to compel the voluntary retirement and disappearance yesterday morning of the offender from the force rather than submit to an examination. In another case of an analagous nature, the admissions of an officer on the stand will procure his discharge, if he should escape with no other punishment. The matter is now under consideration by the counsel and several members of the committee, and steps will be immediately taken with a view to securing the discharge of the officer.

The first witness examined yesterday was Capt. James Irving, of the Detective force, who in answer to Mr. Townsend testified as follows: On June 18, 1873, I arrested a man named William Lambert on a charge of receiving stolen bonds; I had no warrant for his arrest; I found him in one of the public parks of the City, with the bonds in his hand; he was committed in default of bail, but I don't remember the amount; he was a man of bad character, and had been previously in custody for a similar offense; I also, in company with Officer Sampson, arrested Edward E. Kendrick for receiving stolen bonds; none of these cases were ever brought to trial; I was at the desk at Police Headquarters on the night Gov. Alvord's watch was stolen, but have no knowledge of the theft or the circumstances under which the watch was returned; I am aware that Mr. Heidelberg and two other detectives were sent to Chamberlin's, at Long Branch; the Police Department did not pay their board that I am aware of; I know they were paid their regular salary as members of the force, but have no knowledge of their having received anything else; I have heard rumors on the subject, but nothing that I can vouch for; statements, however, have been made to me that their expenses were paid, but I have no definite information respecting it; there are generally twenty-five or six men under me in the department, and of these about four have been detailed to Long Branch, Jerome Park, and Saratoga; I could not say whether Detectives Heidelberg and Dusenbury were down at Long Branch last year or not; this year a resolution was adopted by the Commissioners forbidding the sending of Police officers to any place outside the City limits, and none have been sent; in regard to the bond robberies and the proposed arrest of Gleeon and Roberts, I could never understand the employment of a private detective agency by the office of the District Attorney; I was utterly astonished at the employment of Bangs and Pinkerton for that purpose, for we could have arrested these men any day at a moment's notice; we never arrested them for the simple reason that we were not so instructed and the papers were never placed in our hands; I know that the District Attorney caused a subscription paper to be sent around to the banking offices in the City, and that some $4,000 were raised, but I could never see the necessity of such a proceeding; our detective force was always at the disposal of the District Attorney, and it was fully competent to arrest all such offenders.

In answer to Mr. Dessar, the witness said he never sent a detective out of town to attend on Mr. Morrissey or Mr. Chamberlin without special instructions from his superior officers; on these occasions when he sent his men out of town Mr. Matsell was the Superintendent of Police.

Thomas Sampson testified, in reply to Mr. Townsend, that he was formerly a detective on the Municipal Police, and arrested Lambert, upon whose person a forged bond on the Erie Railway was found by Capt. Irving; he arrested a man named Kendrick on a charge of false pretenses, but in neither of these cases did a trial take place; he arrested Leonard Brown in July, 1873, and his arrest gave rise to the information which subsequently resulted in the arrests of the other forgers; Brown had $28,000 worth of bonds of the Erie Railway in his possession, and he was indicted by the Grand Jury; he has since been released; by what means or under what circumstances he did not know.

A reference to the records in the District Attorney's office in the case of Edward E. Kendrick, indicted for receiving stolen goods belonging to Senator Thomas, in January, 1873, showed that the defendant did not appear for trial, and that the recognizances of his sureties were ordered to be forfeited. The bail bond in the Kendrick case was not in the District Attorney's office; it was sent to the County Clerk's office. In the case of William Lambert, Jr., indicted for receiving stolen bonds of Toledo City, the return made by the Warden of the Tombs stated that he was tried and acquitted, and on that statement he was released. The return was in the handwriting of Moses P. Clarke, Chief Clerk in the District Attorney's office. The books of the court, however, showed that "the prisoner was discharged by leave of the District Attorney, on his own verbal recognizance.

Capt. John Gunner and Sergt. Simmons were examined, and produced the records of the Police Department to show that James Walters and Alvon Gould were appointed to the force in April last, and had previously for a short period been employed in the Street Cleaning Commission.

James Walters was then sworn, and gave his evidence with great coolness and deliberation, occasionally objecting to answer certain questions, but being invariably compelled to reply. He said: I am an officer of the Police force, attached to the Twelfth Precinct; I was formerly a resident of Owego, and came to this City last Winter, probably about the 1st of January; brought a letter of introduction to Commissioner Disbecker from Congressman Platt, I cannot tell when I presented that letter to Commissioner Disbecker, but it was some time this year; I did not hand him the letter; I did not tell him that I had a letter of introduction from Mr. Platt, but said simply that I had a letter of recommendation from a friend, and that I was seeking employment; he told me to remain in the City ninety days, and he would place me on the force; I did not tell him the substance of the letter I had to him; I have not the letter with me just now, and cannot say whether it was an open or a closed letter; about a week afterward I told him that I was hard up and asked if he said he would place me on the Street-cleaning Department in the meantime; with a view to obtaining a position in the force, he told me to draw up an application signed by five citizens of New-York City, and the form of the application was given me by Mr. Disbecker's clerk; I did not go to Mr. Hawley to procure the papers referred to in the application.

Mr. Townsend here read the petition to the Police Commissioners upon which Walters was appointed. The document was signed by C. F. Hill, Benjamin De Forrest, Charles Stebbins, William H. Truman, and E. T. Platt. The petition alleged that Walters was a resident of this City for the past five years, and was a man of remarkable morality and purity of character, and was unmarried.

The witness continued—I met some of these gentlemen who signed that petition at an eating saloon in Fourth avenue, and the others I knew formerly in Owego.

Q.—Are you married? You swore you were not. A.—Well, there is a question about that.

Q.—Where is your wife? A.—Allow me to explain; I wanted to get married some years ago in Binghamton, but the ministers to whom I applied were unable to perform the ceremony; a person who represented himself as a minister from Chicago—but who I have since learned was not a minister—married me, and, therefore, I thought I could swear I was not married.

Q.—Are you living with this lady as your wife? A.—Yes, Sir, and I have two children; I thought I was married, but, as he was no minister, I think I am not.

Q.—Do you think you could cast her aside? A.—I think I could.

Q.—You were asked if you had a family and you said no; was a certificate necessary in reference to your children? A.—How could I have any family when I was not married; I did not tell a Mr. Cole, or anybody else that if I was asked whether I was married I would say no, but was living with my sister; I am at present living at No. 176 East Eighty-eighth street with this lady.

Q.—With which lady? A.—This lady I supposed I was married to; she was recognized among my acquaintances as my wife, and I introduced her as such; I have thought of getting married to her, and am willing to do so.

To Mr. Campbell—Gould went with me to see Mr. Disbecker; I did not show him the letter of introduction I had to him, because Gould presented his, and they were the same.

Mr. Townsend read the statute governing the appointments of the Police, showing that a five years' residence was necessary in the State and six months' residence in the City immediately preceding the date of the appointment.

Capt. John M. Robbins, of the Twenty-third Precinct, testified that a petition of Walters was intrusted to him for investigation as to the character of the applicant; he did not see any one of the parties mentioned in the application, though he tried to find them; he gave the matter to Detective Hughes to inquire into, and on his statements he reported favorably on the application.

Mr. Townsend here read a communication from Police Head-quarters stating that at 10 o'clock that morning Gould went toward City Hall to attend the investigation. He had not since been seen, but a communication was received from him resigning his position on the force.

Frederick G. Cable, a resident of Owego, testified to the bad character of Gould, and said that he had a wife living there. He also swore that Walters, whom he knew, was a person of ill-repute.

The petition of Gould for appointment on the Police was read and was of the same purport as that of Walters.

Benjamin De Forrest, who signed the paper for Walters, said he never read the petition, and affixed his signature to it at the latter's request, believing it was a simple formality.

David N. Goodrich, of Owego, testified that at the last election, in October, Walters and Gould both voted. Hill, Truman, Stebbins, and Platt, who signed the petition of Walters, were from Owego, and have lived in this City more than two years. Gould, he said, had a wife in Owego, and Walters was also reputed to be married. George S. Leonard gave corroborative evidence. George P. Golt and E. Lenton were examined, but their testimony was immaterial.

Mrs. Charlotte Cole, who keeps a boarding-house in Eighty-fifth street, testified that in January last Walters and Gould resided in her house. Walters brought his wife and children with him, and said he was to get a position in the Police Department, and would have to represent himself as a single man. She asked him how he could do that, and he said it was quite easy; he would represent his wife as his sister. He was known in the neighborhood as a married man. Sydney H. Conkling was sworn to prove that he could not find at their addresses the persons who signed the petition for Walters. The committee then adjourned to Tuesday next.

THE QUARANTINE INVESTIGATION.

TESTIMONY OF COMMISSIONER JAMES McQUADE—THE EXPENDITURES ON STEAMBOATS.

The Assembly Committee investigating the affairs of the Emigration and Quarantine Commissions continued their session yesterday at Castle Garden. Gen. James McQuade, one of the Quarantine Commissioners, was examined at length relative to the workings of that department. He testified that the Commissioners of Quarantine exercised general supervision over the affairs of the department, and were custodians of all its property, boarding stations, hospitals, &c. In reply to questions regarding the cost of running the steam-boats N. K. Hopkins and Governor Fenton, he stated that the annual outlay for this purpose averaged about $8,000 or $9,000 on the Fenton, and $7,000 on the Hopkins, the latter being in active service only for seven months of the year; during the Winter months, when she is seldom called into active service, the only employes retained were the Captain and engineer, who received a compensation of $100 a month; in the judgment of the witness more than one boat was required for Quarantine purposes, one being required for the exclusive use of the Health Officer for boarding vessels on arrival and visiting them while detained in the lower bay, while the Hopkins possessed the advantage of accommodating a large number of passengers when required for that purpose; he thought it possible that a smaller boat would answer; the vessel, in addition to her regular duties, was often used for transporting passengers and mails from vessels, $30 per trip being the price charged the owners of such vessels. This money, the witness added, was invariably paid into the treasury of Quarantine for general expenditure with the State appropriations; during the Winter the Hopkins is not placed in charge of a ship-keeper but in that of the Captain, pilot, and engineer, who are obliged to have her always ready for an emergency; the pay of the deck hands is $56 per month, and $20 for rations. The witness admitted that this compensation was much higher than that paid to the average deck hand on the rivers, but said that the excess was an insurance or bonus to the men for the risk they incurred in handling patients suffering from yellow fever and small-pox, and other contagious diseases; did not believe that it was cheaper to charter boats when required than for the State to supply and maintain a special boat for the use of the commission, from the fact that the same reasons which justified high compensation to the deck hands would also have to be considered in the charter of boats, the owners of which would undoubtedly charge exorbitant prices. After answering other questions of the committee of an unimportant bearing, the witness was excused from further examination. The investigation will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

A METHODICAL YOUNG THIEF.

A LAD OF GOOD FAMILY PILFERING FROM HIS EMPLOYERS—HIS STOCK, LOTTERY, AND BANK ACCOUNT.

Messrs. Calhoun, Robbins & Co., dealers in notions and fancy goods at No. 410 Broadway, are in the habit of leaving a small amount of money in the cash drawer every night to make change for any customer that may come early the next morning. From $3 to $5 is usually left in this way by the Cashier at night, but during the past three months it has been common for him to find the cash drawer empty in the morning, and to discover that all the postage stamps, stage tickets, &c., in the stamp box had also disappeared in the night. It was evident that some thief had been in the store at night, and although there would sometimes be an interval of as much as two weeks between the thefts, they were commonly perpetrated every Tuesday and Thursday night. A watch was set on several occasions, some of the partners and some of their most trusted employes remaining in the store over night but without success. Yesterday morning, however, one of the partners, together with the porter, who carried the keys, entered the store early, and made a careful search through the several floors occupied by the firm. On the fourth floor they found, hidden in a box of worsteds, Thomas Reade, a boy of sixteen years, who was employed as stock clerk at a salary of $3 a week. He was seized, and a number of small articles belonging to the stock were found on his person, together with several dollars in small money.

Roundsman Deane and Officer Gaughan were summoned from the street, and took the lad to the Franklin Street Police Station. Capt. Lowrey sent officers to his boarding place, at No. 88 Varick street, where a search was made which proved successful. Reade's room the officers found a quantity of fancy goods, cheap jewelry, notions, &c., of the value of $764 37, two bank-books representing deposits in Reade's name of about one thousand dollars, and a quantity of Havana and Kentucky lottery tickets valued at between three and four hundred dollars.

Reade is a native of Canada, and comes of an excellent family, his father being an ex-Mayor of a large Canadian city. He confessed his guilt, but said that he had won the money deposited in bank by purchasing lottery tickets. The goods were identified by Messrs. Calhoun, Robbins & Co. as their property. It is not thought that he had any confederates, but that he would secrete himself at night and collect the goods he wished to take, and on the following day he would take away what he had stolen in a satchel. He had charge of the satchels carried by the traveling salesmen, and would frequently take them out for repairs, and it is thought that he carried goods away in this manner.

MILITARY MARKSMANSHIP.

The right wings of the several regiments in the Second Brigade, First Division, N. G. S. N. Y., were directed to proceed to Creedmoor for rifle practice yesterday, in compliance with which the following regiments were represented: Fifth, ninety-eight men, under command of Capt. Lamb—Capt. Bruer, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Eleventh, forty-eight men, Capt. Baldenecker commanding, Capt. Brandis, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Eighty-fourth, thirty men, commanded by Capt. McKinley, Capt. Ackerman, Inspector of Rifle Practice; and Ninety-sixth, thirty four men, Capt. Rodenburg commanding—Lieut. Hanalider, Inspector of Rifle Practice. The battalion was under command of Col. Unbekant, of the Eleventh Regiment. Col. Van Wyck, late of the Sixth Regiment, was acting Inspector of Rifle Practice for the brigade, and Surgeon Cook and Chaplain Buttner were present to look after the physical and spiritual health of the troops. Shooting commenced at 10:30 A. M. at the 100 yards range, and this and the succeeding range, at 150 yards distance, were shot over by 1 o'clock, when the detachments were ordered to rations. Before practice was resumed a heavy storm burst over the range, and continued during the remainder of the day. Further practice was therefore abandoned, and the troops returned to the City by the 4:47 train.

A DAYLIGHT BURGLARY IN BROOKLYN.

The residence of S. J. L. Norton, of No. 529 South Fifth street, Brooklyn, was entered by burglars about 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, and robbed of various articles of jewelry amounting in value to $426. The family were absent at the time. Entrance was effected through the basement door by means of a false key. The burglars lighted the gas in the kitchen, and, after gathering up the silverware in the basement, they proceeded up stairs, where they forced open bureau drawers and rifled them of their contents. A woman with a satchel ascended the stoop in the afternoon, and inquired of the people next door if the servants were out, and being informed that there were no servants there walked away. Shortly after the burglars entered the premises. Subsequently the children returned from school, and, finding the basement door open, reported the robbery. Mr. Norton offers a reward of $100 for the arrest and conviction of the thieves.

THE POLICE BOARD.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday Commissioner Voorhis called the attention of the board to the fact that on Monday last the Platt-Deutsche procession blockaded all travel on the Bowery and Broadway for several hours. If he had known that the extent of the procession would have caused such an inconvenience to the public he would have advised the board to limit the route of the procession and also the space in the street occupied by it. In future he intended to have all applications for permission to parade canvassed by the board, with a view to serving public convenience.

The application of ex-Sergeant Stutsbury for reappointment was denied. Patrolmen John Wheerty, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct; Joseph Girard, of the Eighth; William Stevens, of the Fifth; Francis Seyer, of the Eighteenth; Patrick Meehan, of the Sixth, and Michael McNamar of the Twenty-ninth, were dismissed the department for improper conduct.

LAW REPORTS.

THE MANAGERS' QUARREL.

THE TWO "ROSE MICHELS" AGAIN BEFORE THE COURT—HOW THE PARTIES ACQUIRED THEIR CONTESTED COPYRIGHTS.

In Superior Court, Special Term yesterday, argument was heard by Judge Curtis on the motion to continue the injunction, sued out by Messrs. Shook and Palmer, of the Union Square Theatre, to restrain Mr. Augustin Daly, of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, from exhibiting the drama called "Rose Michel." As has already appeared in THE TIMES, affidavits were presented to the court on the part of plaintiffs to the effect that they purchased the right to exhibit the drama in the United States, except New-England, from the author, Ernest Blum, and the author's assignees, Messrs. Theodore Michaelis, of Paris, and Campbell Clark, of London. On the part of Mr. Daly, and his co-defendants, Messrs. Wall and Simmons, counter affidavits were presented to the effect that Mr. Daly, through his co-defendants and a Mr. Weber, (the latter acting as agent in this City of L. M. Baylis, of London,) purchased from Mr. Baylis and his wife, Mrs. Gladstone, the right to the English version of the play for the City of New-York, Mr. Baylis and his wife having previously purchased the right to exhibit the English version in England and America from Michaelis, the assignee of the author. To this was added an affidavit on the part of Mr. Daly personally, that though he had purchased the English version of the original play prior to the purchase claimed by plaintiffs, he did not use it for most reasons, and had himself constructed an entirely different play bearing the same name, and that it was this latter he proposed to exhibit.

In his argument in opposition to the injunction on behalf of Mr. Daly, Mr. Booth took the preliminary objections that the complaint of the plaintiffs was not good and could not sustain an injunction, in that it was multifarious in its demands for relief, demanding that Mr. Daly be restrained from exhibiting the play, and his co-defendants from selling it, the one form of relief having no relation to the other; that there was a misjoinder of parties plaintiff, the proofs showing that to Sheridan Shook alone the assignment was made, and his co-plaintiff not appearing to have any interest therein. Upon these defects alone he thought judgment of dismissal of the complaint should be rendered. As to the merits, the gravamen of the complaint was that this was an unpublished production. Mr. Clark, one of plaintiffs' own witnesses, had sworn that he had autnorized the printing of so many copies as were necessary to deposit for the purpose of perfecting the copyright under the English statute, and this very statute had provided that the work must be published within three months after its being copyrighted, and it was so published. This was a publication within the meaning of the law which defeats the author's common law right and defeats the plaintiffs' action. The same affidavit had shown Clark to be a joint owner of the play, and no transfer of his interest had been made to appear on the other side. The affidavits on the part of Mr. Daly had shown that on the 21 of February all title in the play had passed from Blum, the author, to Michaelis, his assignee, and that from the latter Mrs. Gladstone and her husband, L. M. Baylis, had purchased the right to the English version for England and America. From these, title came to Mr. Daly, the contract being completed on the 10th of March. From the 10th to the 12th of March Mr. Shook appeared on the scene, and having learned from Mr. Wall of the sale to Mr. Daly, took steps to get title from Michaelis and Blum, also in pursuance of a threat that if he could not get the play he would make it hot for whoever did get it. Although Shook's assignment is dated on the 11th of March, (one day later than Mr. Daly's,) it was not acknowledged before the American Consul in Paris until the 5th of April. It would be admitted that under the contract Shook had got title to the French version of the play; not so, however, with the English. That had already passed to Mrs. Gladstone and her husband, the only reservation being that they should not print it for sale. Thus, counsel claimed, title to the English version had been shown from Mrs. Gladstone and her husband, and from them was derived the title to Mr. Daly; this was not affected or shaken by the subsequent telegrams from Blum and Michaelis that Wall had nothing to do with the play and Daly had no title thereto, as those telegrams must have referred to the French version and its exhibition, the English version having already passed to Mrs. Gladstone. But aside from these considerations, it had been proved, to appear, and was uncontradicted, that the play Mr. Daly proposed to exhibit was entirely different from that to which the plaintiffs asserted title, and against it the injunction could have no effect. Mr. Booth concluded by asserting that the original play was immoral and degrading; that it delineated a story of impurity and a state of society unfit to be represented; that all this had been avoided in the new play constructed by Mr. Daly, and which is his absolute property. The injunction, he claimed, should be dissolved at once.

Ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer followed on behalf of Messrs. Shook & Palmer, and contended that the non-production before the court of the play claimed to be original with Mr. Daly was a sure indication that if produced it would be found to be a colorable or simulated copy of the original. If it was not so, then the injunction could not apply to it. The defendants had taken a double position—they fight plaintiffs' injunction and at the same time assert that the play is not the same which is sought to be enjoined. After arguing against the objections taken by defendant to the form of the pleadings and proceedings, and contending they were regular, he continued to argue that the sale to Mr. Daly was a mere sham, a myth, and the defendants could not show prior title. If they could, they must succeed, but if not, they must fail, and that ground was the only one taken by the defense

mand for the same was likely to be good during the Fall and Winter months. In this condition of affairs the bull speculators in gold needed something new to put life into the market and afford some excuse for a further advance. This was found to-day in the complete victory of the inflationists and repudiators at the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention, the financial plank of whose platform was regarded as even stronger for inflation and repudiation than that of the Ohio Democracy. If there is one thing more than another seized upon in the Gold Room to advance the premium, it is any prominent agitation about inflation or repudiation; and hence, after the Democracy of two great States have come out boldly and done so much toward making a national issue on this all-important question, it is not surprising that the gold market should respond as it did to-day. At the opening of business the quotation for gold was 115⅞; but from this point there was a rapid advance to 116½, followed by a reaction to 116⅛, and subsequently by a rise to 117, with the final sales at 116¾, against 115⅝ at the close yesterday. At intervals there was much animation and excitement in the Gold Room, and the day's business was on a larger scale than usual. Not content with advancing the price, the loan market was manipulated for dearer rates, and borrowers were forced to pay from 1-16 to 5-16 ℔ cent for the use of gold, with the final loans at ⅛. As a natural consequence of this state of the gold market, the foreign exchanges were thrown into the utmost demoralization. The leading drawers of sterling reduced their rates over the counter to $4 82 for 60-day bills and $4 85½ for demand, but at the time when the dearest rates were paid for cash gold, bankers' bills sold among the brokers as low as $4 78 for long and $4 83 for demand, and commercial bills at $4 75; in the afternoon the quotations for bankers' bills for business were nominally $4 80 for 60 days and $4 84 for demand. This condition of the gold and exchange markets throws our foreign trade into confusion, and checks the export of domestic products. This is the first fruit of the victory of the inflationists and repudiators in the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention, and the country has to thank the Democracy for further depreciating the greenback dollar and seriously disturbing our foreign trade.

There was a further increase in the volume of business on the Stock Exchange to-day, the transactions amounting to 158,136 shares. The chief interest centered in Erie, Lake Shore, Western Union, Chicago and North-western, and Pacific Mail, the dealings in these stocks footing up 147,000 shares. After a firm opening the market became weak and a general decline took place, the result mainly of the feverish condition of the gold market consequent upon the sharp upward turn in the price. The decline ranged from ¼ to 1⅛ ℔ cent. before midday, after which there was a recovery of ¼ to ¾ ℔ cent. At the second call the weakness was again conspicuous, and the market closed with but little recovery in prices from the lowest point, although in the late dealings a somewhat steadier tone was apparent. Panama was a marked exception to the general list, advancing from 139 to 141 on the purchase of only 250 shares. Erie advanced to 19⅛ at the opening, but later declined to 18¾. From this point a recovery to 19⅛ ensued, but thenceforward to the close there was a steady decline to 18¼. The fluctuations in this stock were almost entirely governed by the changes in the price at London. Western Union declined 1⅛ ℔ cent. and Lake Shore and North-western common 1 ℔ cent., the prices touched having been 79⅞, 56¼, and 39⅛ respectively. Missouri Pacific fell off from 46¾ to 46, Atlantic and Pacific preferred from 11⅛ to 11. Pacific Mail from 38¼ to 37⅝, and St. Paul common from 36⅜ to 36. Union Pacific declined from 73⅛ to 72⅞, but subsequently recovered. The company gives notice that a quarterly dividend of 2 ℔ cent. has been declared, payable on and after Oct. 1. The business of both the Central and Union Pacific roads has very largely increased of late, and the result in the case of the latter is seen in the declaration of a 2 ℔ cent. dividend, whereas the previous dividend was at the rate of 1½ ℔ cent.

The transfer-books of the Western Union Telegraph Company for the quarterly dividend of 2 ℔ cent., declared at the meeting of the Directors to-day, will close Sept. 20. The report on the finances of the company for the current quarter shows net profits of $900,000.

The money market was easy at 1½@2 ℔ cent. for call loans until near the close of bank hours, when the rate advanced to 4 ℔ cent. under a better demand. The closing rate was 3 ℔ cent.

The foreign advices reported the London market for consols easier at 94 7-16@94½ for money, and 94½@94 9-16 for the account. United States bonds were dull and steady, closing at 106¾@106⅜ for old 1865s, 108¼@108⅜ for 1867s, 105¼@105½ for 10-40s, and 105⅜@105⅝ for new 5s. Erie advanced from 17⅜ to 18¼, but in the late street dealings declined to 17⅛@17⅜. The Stock Exchange will be closed to-morrow for repairs.

Government bonds were higher, but the advance was not commensurate with the rise in gold. New 5s sold at 118⅛, against 117¾ yesterday. The improvement, generally speaking, was ⅛@¼ ℔ cent., the transactions having been moderate in extent. In railroad mortgages the changes were less important than usual, except in New-York Central coupon firsts, which sold at 122, the highest price current for a long time past. One lot of $43,000 Harlem coupon firsts sold at 114 at the afternoon board. Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds were firm at 87¾@88⅛. The Pacific issues were also firm, but without special change. C., C., Cin. and Ind. firsts advanced to 108¼. In State bonds there were no features of interest.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New-York for the week ending this date are $1,619,745, and the amount marketed $1,941,127. The total imports of dry goods at the port since Jan. 1 this year are $78,694,541, and the total amount marketed $78,300,520.

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s..1231⅔	124		5-20s, 1865, n.c.1187⅝	1191⅝
6s, 1881, r.....1211⅛	1213⅝		5-20s, 1865, r..1203⅛	121
6s, 1881, c.....1213⅝	124		5-20s, 1867, c..1203⅛	121
5-20s, 1862 r..1191⅛	..		5-20s, 1868, r..1203⅛	1211⅛
5-20s, 1862, c..1191⅛	..		5-20s, 1868, c..1207⅛	1211⅛
5-20s, 1864, r..1191⅛	119		10-40s, r.....1167⅛	1171⅝
5-20s, 1864, c..1191⅛	119		10-40s, c.....1171⅝	118
5-20s, 1865, r..1181⅝	1191⅛		5s, 1881, r.....1177⅝	1183⅝
5-20s, 1865, c..119	1191⅛		5s, 1881, c.....1181⅛	1181⅝
5-20s, 1865, n.r.1187⅝	1191⅝				

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $29,000 for interest and $90,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$42,492,000
Gold balances	1,639,314
Currency balances	1,964,214

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$53,022,038
Currency balances	2,422,921
Gold exchanges	3,272,241
Gold balances	5,093,687

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83.....	35	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75...	113
Alabama 5s, '86.....	35	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77...	113
Alabama 8s, '86.....	35	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78...	113
Arkansas 6s, funded..	35	N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87...	114⅜
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S.	15	N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87...	114⅜
Ark. 7s, Memp. & L. R.	15	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '83...	114½
Ar. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	15	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91..	11814
Ark. 7s, M., O. & R. R.	15	N. C. 6s, o., J. & J..	19
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	15	N. C. 6s, o., A. & O..	18⅝
California 7s.....	101	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., J. & J.	50
Cal. 7s, L. A. & S. bonds..	115	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., A. & O.	50
Connecticut 6s.....	103½	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., c. off, J. & J.....	35
Georgia 6s.....	96	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., c. off, A. & O.....	35
Ga. 7s, new bonds...	100⅜	N. C. 6s, F. A., '66..	10
Ga. 7s, indorsed....	96	N. C. 6s, F. A., '68..	10
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds..	95⅛	Illinois 6s, gen'l, J. & J.	10
Indiana 5s.....	101⅛	Illinois coup. 6s, '79.	101⅛
Illinois 6s, gen'l....	97⅞	Illinois War Loan...	101⅛
Illinois coup. 6s, '79.	101⅛	Kentucky 6s.....	102
Illinois War Loan...	101⅛	Louisiana 6s.....	35½
Kentucky 6s.....	102	La. 6s, new bonds...	35
Louisiana 6s.....	35½	La. 6s, new 2. Debt.	35
La. 6s, new bonds...	35	La. 7s, Penitentiary.	35
La. 6s, new 2. Debt.	35	La. 6s, Levee bonds.	35
La. 6s, Penitentiary.	35	La. 8s, L. bonds of '75.	35
La. 6s, Levee bonds.	35	Michigan 6s, '73-'79..	102⅛
La. 8s, L. bonds of '75.	35	Michigan 6s, '83.....	104¼
Michigan 6s, '73-'79..	102⅛	Michigan 7s, '90.....	106¾
Michigan 6s, '83.....	104¼	Missouri 6s, due '75.	101
Michigan 7s, '90.....	106¾	Missouri 6s, due '76.	101
Missouri 6s, due '75.	101	Missouri 6s, due '77.	101
Missouri 6s, due '76.	101	Missouri 6s, due '78.	101
Missouri 6s, due '77.	101	Missouri 6s, due '79.	101
Missouri 6s, due '78.	101	Missouri 6s, due '80.	101
Missouri 6s, due '79.	101	Missouri 6s, due '81.	101
Missouri 6s, due '80.	101	Missouri 6s, due '82.	101
Missouri 6s, due '81.	101	Fg Bonds, due '94-5.	101⅝
Fg Bonds, due '94-5.	101⅝	L. B., due '81 to '91, inc.	102
L. B., due '81 to '91, inc.	102	Asy. or Fu'g due '90	101⅝
Asy. or Fu'g due '90	101⅝	Han. & St. J., '75...	101
Han. & St. J., '75...	101	Han. & St. J., '76...	101
Han. & St. J., '76...	101	Han. & St. J., '86...	101⅝
Han. & St. J., '86...	101⅝	Han. & St. J., '87...	101⅝
Han. & St. J., '87...	101⅝	N. Y. R. B. Loan....	106
N. Y. R. B. Loan....	106	N. Y. C. B. Loan....	106
N. Y. C. B. Loan....	106		

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st bds.	110	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	105
Bost., H. & Erie. 1st.	24¾	Clev. & Tol. new bds.	103½
Bur. C. R. & M. 1st, 7s, g.	38	C., P. & A., old bds.	102
Ches. & Ohio, 6s, 1st.	33	C., P. & A. new b.s.	104
Ches. & Ohio, ex Coup.	30	Det., M. & T. 1st, bds.	100
Chic. & Alton, 1st...	111	Buff. & Erie new bds.	100
Chic. & Alton, inc...	105	Buff. & S. Line 7s..	101
St. L., J. & Chic., 1st.	101	L. S. Div. bds.....	102½
Chic., R. I. & P. 1st, 7s.	109½	L. S. Con. coup. 1st.	102½
C. R. I. & P. S. F. 1 6s	93½	L. S. Con. Reg. 1st.	103½
Cen. R. of N. J., 1st, n.	110⅜	L. S. Con. Reg. 2d..	95
Cen. R. of N. J., 1st, C.	109	Marrietta & Cin. 1st.	104½
Cen. R. of N. J., 1st, W.	115	M. C. 1st 8s, 1882, S. F.	116
Am. Dock & Im. bds.	100	M. C. 1st 8s, 1883, S. F.	116
M. & St. P. 1st, 8s, P. D.	102⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.....	102
M. & S. P. 2d, 7 3-10 P. D.	92	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	100
M. & S. P. 1st, 7s, G. R. D.	87	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub..	100
M. & St. P. 1st, La C. D.	93	N. Y. Cen. & H. 1st C.	120
M. & St. P., 1st, C. & M.	85	H. R. 6s, 2d, S. F. 1885.	110¾
M. & St. P., 1st, Con..	79½	Harlem 1st 7s, Coup.	113½
M. & St. Paul, 2d....	90	Harlem 1st 7s, Reg.	113½
C. & N. W. S. F....	106	North Missouri 1st..	90
C. & N. W. int. bds.	105	Ohio & Miss. 1st Con.	71¾
C. & N. W. Con. bs.	98½	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con.	71¾
C. & N. W. Ex. bds.	90	Cen. Pac., San. J. B.	92⅜
C. & N. W. 1st.....	93	Cen. Pac., Cal. & O. 1st.	90¼
C. & N. W. C. G. bds.	88	Western Pacific bds.	95
C. & N. W. R. G. bds.	86	Un. Pac. 1st bds.....	103⅜
Iowa Mid. 1st 8s....	81	Un. Pac. L. G. 7s....	101⅜
Galena & Chic. Ex..	105	Un. Pac. S. F.....	94⅜
Peninsula 1st bds..	89½	Pac. R. of Mo.....	89½
Chicago & Mil. 1st..	93	Pa. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	101½
Winona & St. P. 1st.	60	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	113
C. C. C. & I. 1st 7s, S. F.	108	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d..	107
Del., Lack. & West 2d.	109½	C. & P. Con. S. F....	108
Mor. le & Essex 1st.	115½	C. & P. 4th S. F.....	101½
Mor. le & Essex 2d..	107	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st.	42½
Mor. le & Essex, Con.	105	St. Louis Cor. & Ist.	90
Erie 1st Extended...	104	Alt. & T. H. 1st....	106
Erie 2d, 7s, '79.....	93	Alt. & T. H. 2d Prf.	88
Erie 3d, 7s, '83.....	95½	I., P. & W., E. D...	75
Erie 4th, 7s, '80.....	96½	I., P. & W., W. D...	65
Erie 5th, 7s, '88.....	93	T. & W. 1st. St. L. div.	58½
Loug Dock bds.....	103	Tol. & Wab. 2d.....	52
B., N. Y. & E. 1st. '77.	84	T. & W. Cons. Con..	26
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '82.	84	St. Western 2d, 90..	40
Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90.	50	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90.	50
Ind., Bl'n & W. 1st.	23	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st..	40
Ind., Bl'n & W. 2d.	6	Laf., B. & Mo. 1st.	60
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d..	102½	Han. & Cen. Mo. 1st.	61
M. S. N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	107½		

And the following for City bank shares:

America.....	153	Mercantile.....	108½
Chemical.....	1600	Merchants'.....	121
Commerce.....	121	New-York.....	131
Corn Exchange.....	130	Ninth National.....	85
Fulton.....	156	North America.....	100½
Gold Exchange.....	115	Phenix.....	99
Imp. and Traders'..	300	Republic.....	93
Irving.....	132	Tradesmen's.....	142
Manusttan.....	150	Union.....	141
Mechanics'.....	140		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—SEPT. 10.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old.....	104	
City 6s, new.....	103¾	103⅞
Camden and Amboy Railroad.....	131⅜	
Pennsylvania Railroad.....	50⅛	50¼
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.	56⅝	56¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad.....	62⅝	62¾
Catawissa Railroad Preferred.....	44	44⅜
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.....	20⅜	20½
Northern Central Railroad.....	29	29⅛
Lehigh Navigation.....	50⅜	50¼

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 10, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.....	4	Spirits Turp., bbls....	45
Beans, bush.....	138	Pitch, bbls.....	12
Flour, bbls.....	10,214	Lead, pigs.....	767
Meal, bbls.....	300	Beef, pks.....	37
Wheat, bushels....	88,140	Pork, pks.....	62
Corn, bushels.....	3,311	Cut meats, pks.....	1,370
Oats, bushels.....	34,700	Lard, tes.....	50
Grass-seed, bags....	180	Butter, pks.....	6,180
Copper, bbls.....	84	Cheese, pks.....	7,727
Cotton, bales.....	59	Oil-cake, pks.....	541
Eggs, bbls.....	1,058	Skins, bales.....	7
Dried Fruit, pks....	32	Pea-nuts, bags.....	284
Grease, pks.....	58	Stearine, pks.....	43
Hops, bales.....	189	Starch, pks.....	229
Hides, dry.....	5,351	Tea, pks.....	668
Hides, bales.....	44	Tallow, pkgs.....	48
Leather, sides.....	2,739	Tobacco, hhds.....	274
Flax, bales.....	97	Tobacco, pks.....	1,021
Flax-seed, bags.....	167	Wool, bales.....	275
Resin, bbls.....	87	Whisky, bbls.....	660

ASHES—Have been very sparingly sought after, with Pots quoted nominally at $5@$6, from receivers and Jobbers, and Pearls at $7 75@$8 ℔ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been in less demand within the range of from 32c.@34c. ℔ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade shows a fair degree of animation in most lines, with ample offerings of the leading styles of work at late quotations. Fine goods, for the City retail trade, are attracting more attention. Through the auction rooms, more liberal supplies are being marketed at rather steadier prices for seasonable goods. Finishing stock is less sought after. Collections are yet unsatisfactory as to promptness.

BRICKS—Have been generally offered with less urgency and have been quoted rather steadier in price, on a fair demand. Stock afloat has been quoted thus: Pale at $2 50@$2 75; Jersey, $4@$5; Haverstraw, $5 50@$6 25; Up-river, $5@$5 25; Long Island, $5@$5 25; Croton Front at $11@$12 for Brown, $12@$13 for Dark, and $13@$14 for Red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$30; Baltimore, $16@$52 ℔ 1,000. And stock delivered from yard at an advance of $2@$3 ℔ 1,000 on these figures.

COFFEE—Rio quoted 9c. ℔ lb. lower, or down to 17c.@20c., gold, for ordinary to prime cargoes, on a restricted inquiry; sales, 2,247 bags by the Alien C. on private terms. Other kinds dull and nominal. Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this evening, 455,454 bags.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been quite moderately sought after, with Hogshead Staves quoted at $30@$170; do. Pipe, $115@$245; do. Barrel, $30@$130; Ash Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $1 90@$2 00; Molasses do., $2 12½@$2 25; empty Hogsheads, $2 25.

CORDAGE—Continues in very limited request at nominally unchanged figures.

COTTON—Has been quoted 1-16c. ℔ lb. lower for early delivery, on a restricted trade, wholly for spinning. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,967 bales, (of which 954 bales were on last evening,) all to spinners.....The movements for forward delivery have been fairly active at an advance of 3-32c. ℔ lb., the rising in Gold stimulating speculative purchases, in good part to cover outstanding contracts. The market was variable during the day, but at the close firm.....Sales have been reported since our last of 22,100 bales, (of which 5,100 bales were on last evening, and 17,000 bales were to-day,) with 1,900 bales more at the calls, on basis of Middling, with September options closing at 13 13-32c.@13 7-16c.; October, 13 3-32c.; November, 12 31-32c.@13c.; December, 12 31-32c.@13c.; January, 13 3-32c.; February, 13 9-32c.@13 5-16c.; March, 13 13-32c.@13¾c.; April, 13 11-16c.@13 23-32c.; May, 13 29-32c.@14 5-16c.; June, 14 3-32c.@14¼c.; July, 14¼c.@14 9-32c.; August, 14¾c.@14 7-16c. ℔ lb.

.....The receipts at this port to-day were 59 bales. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 3,997 bales, against 1,754 bales same day last week, and for the week 19,359 bales, against 8,509 bales last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 23,546 bales, against 21,468 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year.... Consolidated (six days') exports to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 3,013 bales; to the Continent, 109 bales. Stock in New-York, 25,395 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 64,322 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary.....	11 13-16	11 13-16	11 15-16	11 13-16
Strict Ordinary..	12 5-16	12 5-16	12 7-16	12 5-16
Good Ordinary..	12 13-16	12 13-16	13 1-16	12 15-16
Strict Good Ord..	13 3-16	13 3-16	13 7-16	13 5-16
Low Middling..	13 13-16	13 15-16	14 3-16	14 1-16
Strict Low Mid..	14⅛	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
Middling.....	14⅝	14¾	14⅞	14⅞
Good Middling..	14⅜	14⅞	15¼	15
Strict Good Mid..	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Middling Fair....	15¾	15⅞	16¼	16
Fair.....	16¾	16⅞	17¼	17

STAINED.

Good Ordinary....	11 13-16	Low Middling.....	13 1-16
Strict Good Ordy..	12 7-16	Middling.....	13¼

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—A moderately active demand prevails for the leading kinds of Drugs and Dyes at generally steady prices. Dyewoods have been rather more sought after within the previous range.

EARTHENWARE—Has been moderately dealt in, but quoted generally weak in price, on free offerings of stock.

FERTILIZERS—Have been comparatively dull at late quotations.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been inactive and nominal since our last; No. 1 quoted at from $2 20@$2 25, currency, short to full count.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A generally slack trade has been reported in the State and Western Flour at about yesterday's prices. Export movement limited. Rather more call was noted for Minnesota Extras, but this was an exceptional feature. The higher range of gold did not seem to affect values materially. The sales since our last have been 12,200 bbls., of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 Flour at $4 10@$4 75; poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 55, chiefly at $5 30@$5 55, with up to $5 75 asked for fancy; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 60@$6, chiefly at $5 70@$5 85; good very fancy do., $6@$6 40; City Mills Extra, $5 75@$7, mostly at $5 75@$6 50; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 60@$6, mainly at $5 65@$5 85; good to fancy do., $6@$6 40, mostly at $6 10@$6 30; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $5 60@$6 for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, plain, $6 50@$8, mainly $7@$7 75, and patent at $7 50@$9 50, and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 1,100 bbls. shipping Extras, mainly State and Minnesota, at current quotations.....Southern Flour has been very moderately dealt in within the previous range. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., at $5@$6 for poor to fair Baltimore Shipping Extra; $6 50@$6 60 for Superfine, chiefly at $5 25@$5 50, delivered; $5 75@$6 75 for poor to very choice shipping Extra, and $6 85@$8 50 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extra.....Canada Flour quiet but firm.....Rye Flour has been in fair request within the range of $4 50@$5 75 for poor Fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 340 bbls., chiefly at $5 35@$5 75 for Superfine.....Corn-meal has been in more demand and firmer at $3 65@$3 90 for poor to very choice Yellow Western, $3 75@$4 25 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 40@$4 50 for Brandywine, from dock or delivered. Sales equal to 1,550 bbls., including 1,200 bbls. Jersey, within the range. .....Corn-meal in bags, $1 42½@$1 80 ℔ 100 lb. Oat-meal, $7@$8 50 ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Foreign Dried has been in higher jobbing demand at former rates. Sales, 1,000 bxs Layer Raisins at $2 10@$2 20; 1,000 bxs Loose Muscatel Raisins, in lots, part at $3 40@$3 50; 200 bbls. Currants, dc.@6¼c.; 100 frails Seedless Raisins, $1 85@$5; 15 cases Citron at 23c.@23½c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in moderate demand, chiefly for export, with prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, which has been most sought after, quoted a shade firmer; other descriptions about steady. Winter Wheat has ruled quiet. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of 67,000 bushels at $1 30@$1 30½ for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, delivered, clo ing at the latter rate; $1 24@$1 27½ for soft to about prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat, with $1 18¾ reported as bid and $1 38@$1 40 asked for No. 1 Minnesota Spring, in store; $1 50 for prime new White Western, (a small lot,).....Corn has been quite freely dealt in, mainly for shipment, at a shade stronger quotations, closing fully firm for prime. The dealings have been largely in the better grades of steamer stock. Sales have been reported of 211,000 bushels at 74c.@74½c., chiefly at 74c. for sailing vessel new Mixed Western, afloat, and 74½@75c. for very good to prime do., in store; 75c.@76½c. for choice to fancy do., afloat; 71c.@73½c. for ordinary to choice steamer do. do., mainly at 73c.@73½c., afloat; 76c.@78c. for new Yellow Western, in store for very choice, and 67c.@70c. for damaged and warm new Mixed Western, afloat.....Rye neglected and wholly nominal.

.....barley held above the views of buyers, and quiet. .....Barley Malt wanted at steady rates, with sales reported since our last of 1,550 bbls., at 1,700 bushels two-rowed State at $1 22, and two car-loads of Western at $1 35 ℔ bushel.....A good demand has been noted for Oats, chiefly for the better qualities, which have been scarce, and quoted 2@3c. from higher grades than at sale. Sales have been reported of 60,000 bushels at 36½@37c. for prime old mixed Chicago, in store, (6,500 bushels); 36½c. for prime old mixed Canada, in store, (5,500 bushels,); 40c.@40½c. for unsound to prime old mixed Western, in store, at 2c.@2½c. for good to prime Iowa; 40c.@52c. for unsound to strictly prime new mixed Western, mainly at 42c.@46c. for inferior to common, and up to 43c. for fair, and for forward delivery 35,000 bushels prime No. 2 Chicago, October option, at 43c. ℔ bushel.....Feed has been in fair jobbing demand, within the range of $20@$30 as extremes. The dealings have been mostly on the basis of $29@$30 for Rye Feed and Mixed at $23@$26 for 5 to 6 lb., and $21@$23 for Bran, ℔ ton.....Bale Hay has been fairly active within the range of from 65c.@75c. for good to choice shipping grades, and a sale at 85c. at $1 10 for retailing qualities, ℔ 100 lb.; Clover, 55c.@60c.; Salt Hay, 50c.@65c.....Straw has been in less demand, within the range of 50c.@80c.; Oats, 50c.@60c. ℔ 100 lb. The week's export clearances hence for European ports included 19,554 bbls. Flour 819,317 bushels of Wheat, 329,805 bushels of Corn, and 1,000 bbls. Meal.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in more request, but at lower prices. Calcutta Bagging quoted at 9¾c.@10c.; Calcutta Bags, 12¼c.@12½c.; Domestic Cloth, 13¾c. Sales, 1,500 half-rolls Domestic Cloth at 13¾c.

HARDWARE—Has been meeting with a fair sale at generally unchanged quotations.

HEMP—Dull and nominally unchanged. Of Jute Butts, 3,000 bales sold, to arrive, on private terms.

HOPS—Have been quoted lower and dragging, under freer offerings and moderate inquiry. We quote crop of 18-75, 1...c.@22c.; crop of 1874, 10c.@18c.; Old, all growths, 4c.@8c. The week's receipts of domestic have been 311 bales. Exports this week, 346 bales. Mr. Weill remarks that in "Pickling it still progressing, and should the crop turn out as large as anticipated, it will not be entirely harvested much before Saturday, 18th inst. There will be more mouldy and discolored Hops than usual, and supposed, as far as I can learn, that the important districts has been quite unfavorable, particularly in portions of Wisconsin. This of course will cause a wide range of quality and price. There have been no Hops received by this new growth of good account to report; most of the arrivals have been green, immature, and badly managed Hops."

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been purchased moderately to meet urgent wants, mainly at $1 90 for eastern, afloat, 1,000; also, 2,000 bbls. Lime has been in fair demand at about previous quotations, including common Rockland at $1@$1 10, and Lump at $1 50; State, 75c.@$1 25 ℔ bbl., afloat; Portland Cement, $3 50@$4 50; Hitch Cement, $1 20 ℔ bbl.....The leading kinds of Lumber have been in rather better request, but values have been generally ruling weak. Eastern Spruce quoted at $13 50@$16 for lots to order, and $12@$13 50 for average; Southern Pine, $17@$25; White Pine Boards, $16@$23; Yellow do., $22@$26; Dressed Flooring, from yard, $32@$40; Hewn Timber, 22c.@32c.; Oak at $37 50@$45; Birch, Walnut, $50@$80. Pickets, extra wide stock quoted thus: White-wood, $35@$55; Spruce Pickets, $9@$10; Shingles within the range of $8 50@$10 for extra shaved Pine, $6 50@$8 for sawed, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

LEATHER—Sole is generally quiet and quoted firm as to price, heavy weights attracting most attention. The export movement is fair. Upper is more sought after, and the better qualities are held with confidence. Hemlock is in good request and steadily maintained figures. Harness stock is more inquired for, but the bids rule low, in many instances much under the views of sellers, thus impeding operations.....The week's receipts have been 42,316 sides and 350 bales; exports, 5,000 sides.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been more freely dealt in at about previous rates. Lake, for early delivery, quoted at 23¼c.@23½c. ℔ lb.; sales, 350,000 lb.....Copper products have been steadily sought after, mainly in a jobbing way, at about previous rates, with new Sheathing quoted at 30c.; old, 19c.@21c.; Copper Nails, 38c.@39c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 28c.; Copper Bolts, 31c.; Yellow do., 29c.; Metal Nails, 22c.; old Copper, mixed stock, 17c.@21c. ℔ lb.....Scotch Pig-iron has been steady but quiet. Importers are storing late arrivals rather than accept less than asking rates.....Somewhat nominal as to values.....Of Wrought Scrap-iron, 200 tons were reported sold at $32 50.....Most other kinds are quite dull.....We quote: Eglinton Pig at $22@$22 50; Gartsherrie, $22; No. 1 American Pig, $25@$27; No. 2 do., $23@$25; Forge, $22@$23 50; English Rails, $48@$50, gold, free; American Rails, $48@$50 at works; Old Rails, $25@$26 50; American Steel Rails, $70@$75 at works; Wrought Scrap quoted at $31@$33, with some holders asking $35 ℔ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, g.o.d.; Refined Bar, $90@$95; Russia Sheet-iron, 12½c., gold.....Lead has been in more demand and quotably unchanged. Spanish Pig quoted at $6 75@$6 87½; American Pig at $5 87½@$5 90, gold; Bar at 8½c., Sheet at 9½c., and Pipe at 9¼c.....Spelter is quite dull at from $7 12½ to $7 25, gold, for foreign, and $6 75@$6 87½ for domestic.....American tested has been in light request, yet values have been without important change. We quote nominally at from 9c.@10c., currency, ℔ lb.; English do., 9½c.@17c., gold, ℔ lb.....Regular Nails mostly continue quiet and inactive at 4c.@4½c., gold.....Shot in quite moderate demand at 9½c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.....Tin has been quite dull, with sales reported of 250 bxs. Charcoal plates on private terms. We quote: Straits at 18¾c.@19c.; English, 18c.; Refined at 19c.; Banca, 20c.; Malacca, 19½c.; Chili Bars, 18½c.; Australian, 19c.; Tin Plates, nominally as follows: I. C. Charcoal, $7 50@$8; I. C. Coke, $6 50@$6 75; Charcoal Terne, $8 87½@$7 87½; Coke Terne, $6 12½@$6 37½.....Zinc has been in light demand at from 5½c.@5¾c., gold.

MOLASSES—Free sales of refining grades of foreign have been reported, but at materially reduced prices; 3,000 hhds. Refining Muscovado have been disposed of on account of Messrs. Mitchell, Aurons & Co., of Baltimore, (lately suspended,) of which were 2,500 hhds. to Philadelphia buyers on the basis of 32c. for 50 test, and 500 hhds. Matanzas for shipment to Canada at 27c. for 41 test, the latter invoice of recent receipt. In the local market refining grades are now wholly nominal. An invoice of 219 hhds. and 49 bbls. St. Croix (of late arrival) has been purchased for jobbing purposes on private terms. The Jobbing trade has been light and values have been quoted irregular, within the previous range.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in fair demand, mostly for export, on a firm basis as to price. We quote the range as from $1 65@$1 70 for Strained to good strained, $1 75@$2 for No. 2, $2 35@$3 50 for No. 1; $4@$4 75 for Pale, $5 50@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass, ℔ 280 lb. Sales, 3,000 bbls. Strained at $1 65@$1 70, and 300 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $2 60@$4 25, ℔ 280 lb.....Tar has been in limited demand, within the range of from $2 20@$2 30 ℔ bbl.....City Pitch at from $1 90@$2 ℔ bbl.....Spirits Turpentine has been in demand and steady, with merchantable for prompt delivery quoted at 31½c. ℔ gallon. Sales, 200 bbls.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been steady as to price, on a slow trade. Linseed has been quiet, within our range. Cotton-seed, Cocoa-nut, and Palm Oils have been rather more sought after at our quotations. Lard, Red, Paraffine, and Menhaden Oils have been very moderately sought after. We quote: Crude Whale, 62c.@70c.; Bleached Whale, 70c.@72c.; Bleached do., 73c.@76c.; Crude Sperm, $1 50; Unbleached Sperm, $1 75@$1 80; Bleached Sperm, $1 85; Lard-oil, 97½c.@$1 05 for good to strictly No. 1; Linseed, 85c.@90c. for Eastern; 85c. for Western; in store, at 87c.@87½c. for prime; 88c. for choice; State, in pails, 24

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 11, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Mr. T. E. Morris, Mr. J. G. Peakes. Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—GRAND DUCHESS—(English Comic Opera)—Miss Julia Mathews, Mr. Forrester. Matinée.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MADAME L'ARCHIDUC. (Opera Bouffe)—Mme. Goeffroy, Mons. De Querey. Matinée.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. Matinée.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RICHARD III.—Mr. Barry Sullivan, Mr. J. F. Cathcart, Miss Louise Hibbert. Matinée—THE LADY OF LYONS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—MERCHANT OF VENICE, OLIVER TWIST—Mr. E. L. Davenport. Matinee—OLIVER TWIST.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—ROBINSON CRUSOE—By the Mexican Juvenile Opera Troupe. Matinée.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, MECHANICS, AND AGRICULTURE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—AROUND THE WORLD—(Grand spectacle.) Matinée.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT. Matinée.

THEATER COMIQUE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES. Matinee.

DARLING'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, &c. Matinée.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Says the Pennsylvania Democratic platform: "We demand that this policy [the financial policy of the Republican Party] be abandoned, * * * leaving the restoration of legal tenders to par in gold to be brought about by promoting the industries of the people, and not by destroying them." The day before this resolution was made public gold closed at 115⅜; on the day of its publication gold closed at 116¾. So far, the contribution of the Erie Convention toward bringing legal tenders to par in gold has amounted to making a dollar in greenbacks worth 85.65 cents, instead of 86.66 cents, in gold. At this rate, we may live to see a dollar greenback purchasable for a quarter of a dollar in coin, but we shall certainly never see a dollar in coin exchangeable for a dollar in Government paper. The first effect of the Pennsylvania platform in "promoting the industries of the people" has been to demoralize the market for foreign exchange, to throw our foreign trade into confusion, and to check the exports of domestic produce. This may be sport for the gold gamblers, but it is death to "the industries of the people."

It is clear that Judge PERSHING's hard-money views will not stand in the way of his cordial acceptance of the Erie platform. In a conversation with our correspondent yesterday, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania declined to admit that he ever had any hard-money views. He did, however, have very decided opinions about the Republican legislation of last Winter, under which the faith of the nation was pledged to resumption in 1879. He thought that measure was "hasty, unwise, and immature," and on the whole he did not believe that a return to specie payments was possible at the date appointed. Judge PERSHING is disinclined to take the stump to work for the election of the ticket which he heads, preferring to imitate Judge BEDLE, of New-Jersey, in quietly waiting to be called from the bench to the Gubernatorial chair. Should that event ever happen, it will be brought about by the agency of men with moral instincts quite as debased as the delinquent officials of Schuylkill County, whom Judge PERSHING received so much credit for sending to prison the other day.

Now that the North Carolina Constitutional Convention has got to work, the Democratic majority are showing their hands. Among the proposed amendments is one to separate the public schools for black and white pupils, respectively; also, one to abolish the Senate branch of the Legislature, and one to make the Superior Court Judges elective by the Assembly, instead of by the people. These are tolerably radical for a beginning. The Republicans have, so far, contented themselves with looking on while these propositions are made, and making a motion to adjourn the convention *sine die*. Under the circumstances, it is not surprising to learn that the proceedings are "very harmonious."

Postmaster General JEWELL has quietly shown how fertile are his resources when required to meet a sudden exigency forced upon him by "straw bidders." On the Texas frontier a weekly mail service between El Paso and Fort Concho, for which the contractor was paid five hundred dollars per round trip, came to an end. Everybody knows how this sort of problem is again and again presented to the Postal Service in sparsely-settled regions. The military posts, and the ranches around them, must have mail facilities. The successful bidder disappears, and some other man stands ready to do the work at advanced rates. In this case the Postmaster General applied to the Military Department, which has plenty of transportion. Gen. ORD, commanding the department, agrees to send his couriers with the mail twice a week, if the Post Office Department will reimburse the War Department at the rate of six hundred dollars per month. The result is a saving of fourteen hundred dollars per month and a disappointed "straw bidder."

It is three days ago since a Coroner's Jury brought in a verdict declaring that the death of a prisoner in the Penitentiary was hastened by the brutal treatment of certain keepers. The verdict of the general public was that the man had been murdered, and that the evidence given during the investigation revealed the most shameful lack of principle and discipline in the management of the penal institutions on Blackwell's Island. Yet, strangely enough, we hear of no charge being preferred by the Mayor against the Commissioners, who are primarily responsible for this state of things. Had it been the Fire Department, for instance, with what alacrity would the Mayor have seized the opportunity to decree their removal, and hurry to the Governor with his proofs of official delinquency? Had it been the Police Department, the watchful custodians of public virtue attached to Tammany Hall would have had their charges preferred like those of Mr. TOWNSEND, before a verdict in the case had been reached at all. It is only a department which obeys the orders of JOHN KELLY that is safe from molestation from KELLY's dummy, Mayor WICKHAM.

Strenuous efforts are being made to bring the Department of Parks under this category, and but for the steadfast resistance to Tammany influence by Messrs. STEBBINS and WILLIAMSON, the department would long ago have been filled with the nominees of KELLY and WICKHAM. Some very small tricks are resorted to by the Tammany section of the Park Board to break up the working force which was organized by those who have made the parks what they are. The warrants for the Park Police on their pay-roll for May were delivered as soon as they were due to the Mayor for his signature. They lay in his safe till last Tuesday, when it was suddenly discovered through a friendly Commissioner that further delay might disastrously affect the Tammany vote in November in certain up-town districts. Thereupon, the Mayor did the Park Police the same tardy justice which was extended to the firemen, and signed the warrants. By way of diverting the indignation of the men into another channel, the *World* gives currency to the story that the delay in signing the warrants was solely due to the paymaster of the department, who is unfortunate enough to be a "Green man." The Park Police are hardly "green" enough to be taken in by a yarn of this kind.

DRIFTING TO REPUDIATION.

Aside altogether from questions of party interest, it is a very serious and deplorable thing to see the Democrats taking up as their settled policy the principle of inflation, which is acknowledged to be a preliminary step to repudiation. We say that it is very serious, because it is never quite certain how far demagogism of the kind now preached by the Democrats will be successful. We are quite aware that some Republicans think that the course taken by the Democrats is an advantage to their own party; but we cannot sympathize with that limited view of the subject. The present Democratic policy, if persevered in, will entail grave disorders and troubles upon the whole country. It will seriously injure the credit of the United States abroad, and effectually scare away that foreign capital which is absolutely indispensable to a growing and comparatively new country. It will send up the price of gold, and throw us back twenty years in the efforts to get to specie payments. It will disturb anew the trade of the country, and make merchants and storekeepers chary of making purchases for anything more than their immediate wants, for they will not be sure what standard of prices will prevail from one day to another. And these evils, although great and far-reaching in their effects, are not all that this Democratic policy will inevitably bring upon us, if it goes on making the progress which it evidently has done for the past two years.

It used to be said that there was no poor or discontented class in this country. It was useless to attempt try to sow the seeds of hatred between "rich" and "poor," because in reality no such division of the people existed. We cannot say this now. As the country has grown, the evils which many persons thought were peculiar to the Old World have grown up with it. Poverty exists among large masses of the people, and fills our cities with crime. At this moment, great distress presses upon tens of thousands of mechanics and laboring men, and they can see no prospect of better days. At such a time, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of the great State of Ohio comes forward to tell them that it is a political party which has brought this suffering upon them. It has created a "moneyed aristocracy." The poor are taxed for the benefit of a small minority of "bloated speculators" and "coupon clippers." When Gen. GRANT vetoed the inflation bill last session, he did it to "save the nests of thieves, and to give them a new license to plunder this great people"—we quote from the speech of this Democratic candidate. "Mechanics, miners, mill-men, laborers," said this speaker, "what advice can I give you? May GOD have mercy upon you and your dependent families; your and their destitution will defy description." "What I am complaining of is," Mr. CARY said only a few days ago, "that a great political party should create such an infernal and damnable system of robbery."

But all this is sheer bluster and rant, deceiving nobody? Is it? We confess we are far from being sure that it is not at this moment becoming very popular. Two great Western States had constructed platforms based upon it. And now Pennsylvania has gone the same road. Is it to be supposed that there is no popular strength whatever behind such a movement as this? Mr. HENDRICKS, in Indiana, could not prevent his party from heading straight toward inflation and repudiation. Mr. THURMAN, in Ohio, found himself in the same plight. And now Mr. PERSHING, in Pennsylvania, has been overwhelmed by the onward rush of the inflationists. The leaders are everywhere being swept away before the masses. New-York may stand firm, although the inflationists will not be kept down without difficulty, even here. But it is the West which rules the Democratic Party, not New-York. It may rule something more than a party before all is done. We may be told that in 1868 the inflationist issue was submitted to the people, and decided. So it was, partially; but a great many things have happened since then. We have had two great panics, throwing large numbers of men out of employment. There is more distress abroad now than then; the pinch of want is felt in many more households. Every day the work of good government is beset with increasing difficulties, and the troubles of other countries are repeating themselves here. Whether the people wish to keep a check upon the issue of paper money, and to pay the national creditor what belongs to him, are questions which must be submitted to another vote before we can pronounce them settled. At present they are in doubt. The Republican Party must and will stand firm, come what may. But the Democrats are, in our opinion, making rapid progress, and it is quite possible—we will even say probable—that they may gain possession of the Government next year. They will do so beyond a doubt if the people are prepared to try the financial policy so enthusiastically received in Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. And we are not so confident as some of our Republican friends that the people do not intend to try it.

CHARLEY ROSS.

It is now more than a year since the Ross child was stolen from his parents at Philadelphia. The killing of the abductors, MOSHER and DOUGLASS, while engaged in a burglary at Bay Ridge, removes from the field the miscreants who, up to that moment, had been carrying on negotiations for the ransom of the captive child. And the death of these men brought to public view much of the information which the Police at that time had in possession, but which had been kept as private as possible while the child-stealers were alive and within reach. The arrest of WESTERVELT, brother-in-law and familiar friend of MOSHER, for alleged complicity in the abduction, has resulted in bringing out on his trial most of the details of the crime, except those which lead directly to the final disposition of the child. These, as unraveled in the trial of WESTERVELT, at Philadelphia, reveal the conception and execution of a crime whose boldness and atrocity are uncommon, if not quite unprecedented, in this country.

It appears that after the child had been taken from Philadelphia, negotiations were at once opened with the father by means of mysterious letters and advertisements in the newspapers. From these letters, now for the first time made public, we see that the kidnappers assumed a bold position. It was intended to persuade the Ross family that the abductors were a band of tremendous fellows, whose plans were deep and secret, whose hiding-place was impregnable, whose machinery was vast and subtle, and whose vengeance was swift and sudden. Occasionally these dark threats verged on the bombastic grotesqueness of the Southern Kuklux, betraying some familiarity with that variety of reading known as "yellow-covered literature." The letters were also designed to mislead the searchers as far as possible. There is no reason to suppose that MOSHER would tell Mr. Ross that the boy had been disguised by cutting off his hair and putting him into girl's clothes, even if the transformation had been made. The fact that such a story was told by the kidnappers would imply, to a shrewd detective, that nothing of the kind had been done. By going or sending about the country, the scoundrels succeeded further in mystifying the distracted friends of the stolen child. They were thus able to post letters at various different points, though it is noticeable that none of these baffling missives were mailed from any very distant post office, as they might have been.

The ransom demanded for the child was twenty thousand dollars. The child-stealers intended to go into this business extensively. They were determined on large profits on their ventures. For some reason they made an error in their very first attempt. They believed that Mr. ROSS was a rich man—one to whom a ransom of twenty thousand dollars for a favorite child would be a light sum. If Mr. Ross had been as well able to pay the money as the conspirators thought he was, they would have speedily received the cash, and it is quite likely that the business of kidnapping would have flourished for a season. The unhappy father could not at once procure the money demanded; meantime the delay alarmed the robbers, who ascribed it to an attempt to entrap them; the whole country was excited over the monstrous crime, and the kidnappers drew further and further away from all the advances of parents, friends, and pursuers. This long delay made it difficult, if not impossible, to conclude any arrangements with the robbers by which the stolen child should be restored. MOSHER and his accomplices were wary. The friends of the child were distrustful of the good faith of the abductors. Men who would wantonly steal a child and afterward trifle with a parent's agony, would not stick at pocketing the ransom, and then keeping up a demand for more money before performing their part of an agreement which they had dictated. It is by no means certain that they ever intended to return the child; it is not even certain if he was alive when the later negotiations were reached.

As we have said, although nearly all the details are now laid bare, the whereabouts of the child, from the time of his abduction until now, remains a profound mystery. One witness testifies, with positiveness and clearness, that she saw WESTERVELT, who was MOSHER's relative and companion, with a child, July 6, 1874, in a Brooklyn street car. It is now found that that child resembled the lately stolen CHARLEY ROSS; that he appeared to be afraid of his custodian, cried pitifully, and was sufficiently wretched in his appearance to attract the attention of the witness, and make a vivid impression on her memory. It is not likely that MOSHER and DOUGLASS ever kept the child near them long at any one time. They knew from WESTERVELT that they were at least suspected of the crime. They were in communication with those who guarded the boy; and they were careful to have it understood that their arrest would at once be followed by the sacrifice of the little captive's life. They blundered into sudden death, and their secret remained with them. It is not reasonable to suppose that WESTERVELT, whatever may have been his active guilt in this matter, is in ignorance of the fate of the stolen child. He undoubtedly knows whether CHARLEY ROSS is dead or alive. It is most likely that he could, if he chose, surrender the clues by which the few remaining details of the infamous plot could be cleared up. The afflicted parents of the missing child, suffering in their prolonged suspense an agony beyond that of an ordinary bereavement, have the sympathy of every generous nature. It is a matter for congratulation, however, that thousands of homes are made more secure by the failure of an audacious attempt to establish a trade of child-stealing.

CRIME IN 1872 AND 1875.

A stranger who read the Recorder's charge a few days ago, and marked his reference to the Summer's epidemic of crime, would be greatly surprised to learn that scarcely three years ago we were groaning over a similar state of affairs, and yet had found no remedy. The investigations of the Committee on Crime, and the extraordinary prevalence of outrages during its session, coming after a comparative lull in criminal activity, have led many to imagine that the existing condition is something new. It is nothing of the kind.

We have before us at this moment a complete list of the homicides for the three years prior to Nov. 2, 1872. It is contained in our issue of the 25th of the same month, and, commencing with GEORGE BAUMANN, who on the 2d January, 1870, shot ANNA ALMEYS, and committed suicide, concludes with JOHN SCANNELL, who on Nov. 2, 1872, shot THOMAS DONAHUE.

From this list it appears that 139 cases of homicide had been placed on record since January, 1870. In six, the perpetrator committed suicide. In ten, there was dismissal on the ground of inadequate evidence. In twelve, the offense was committed by persons unknown. In two others the assassins, though known, were not arrested. In one, the prisoner died of his wounds. There remained 108. Of these, sixty-one persons were brought to trial, and forty-four convicted, of whom, up to Nov. 25, 1872, only two had been hanged. The rest met with sentences which averaged about three years in the State prison, and regarding these last it would be particularly interesting to know how many escaped from Sing Sing. But the most extraordinary feature in this catalogue remains to be mentioned. Of several of the cases sent to the District Attorney, there was no record whatever. Several murderers are totally unaccounted for. The last record of these lucky cut-throats, who doubtless stood high in the favor of some great "Boss," appears in the books of the Coroner as having been sent to the District Attorney. There all trace ends. At that time a criminal lawyer assured one of our reporters that he could save almost anyone charged with murder from severe penalties by the skill and persistence with which he used the technicalities of the law.

This catalogue, and the details regarding it which we have given, surely go far to account for what we are enduring to-day. Of these 139 man-killers it may pretty safely be stated that the majority, even of the few convicted, are at this moment preying upon the community, and sentences of others are expiring every day, not to mention those who receive the Governor's pardon.

The reduction of crime in London, to which reference has frequently been made of late, is largely due to the system of Police supervision which has come into operation where notorious convicts are concerned, which compels them, under severe penalties, to report themselves from time to time. But even were such a system practicable in a country of such enormous area as this, its value would be utterly frustrated by the character of our Police. Our detectives have been hand in glove with such men. When the Bank of England forgers found that they were to be dealt with by the public detectives, and not by PINKERTON's men, they felt safe, as they subsequently admitted—and, indeed, it might be well if the Investigating Committee would turn their attention to the operations of those valuable officers on the occasion of that most remarkable episode. Mr. Consul General ARCHIBALD could, we have reason to believe, make some very startling disclosures. In fact, it has become notorious that if the deep coffers of the Bank of England had not been unsparingly drawn upon, the ends of justice would have most surely been defeated by the machinations of the very men who were paid to further them.

A dozen Committees on Crime may sit in succession to that now in session, and a thousand newspaper articles may be written, but there will be no radical improvement whatever while the existing mode of appointing Commissioners and constables prevails. The cry to be raised now is precisely the cry we raised again and again in 1872—sever the Police system utterly from politics. Unless the people are prepared to do that, they may as well save their breath in idle denunciations and lamentations, and without further ado make up their minds to pay several thousand men $1,200 a year to aid and abet their being robbed and murdered. The case is far worse in 1875 than it was in 1872, and in 1878 it will, as matters stand, be worse still. The remedy lies with the people. If they fail to apply it, they have only themselves to thank. Were every decent householder to firmly resolve on upsetting the present system it would be done; but for the most part he groans, grumbles, denounces, and does nothing. Plenty of words; no deeds.

A PLEASANT PROSPECT.

The immediate result of the success of the American Rifle Team abroad has been the development of a sudden enthusiasm for rifle-shooting at home. All over the country men are selecting sites for rifle ranges, and persons who, until a few weeks since, had never touched a gun, have suddenly become learned in the relative merits of rival breech-loaders. This universal rifle fever has its advantages, since it brings men into the open air, and requires them to live temperately, and to maintain a reverent regard for their nervous systems if they have the least expectation of becoming marksmen. Moreover, rifle shooting is now a much safer sport, so far as the marksmen themselves are concerned, than it would have been in the days of the old-fashioned muzzle-loader. The novice who undertakes to shoot with a Remington, a Sharpe, or a Ballard rifle cannot, without taking some degree of trouble, put himself in front of the muzzle of his gun, and in no circumstances can he perforate himself with a ramrod while in the act of loading. Still there are certain inconveniences attending the conversion of the entire country into a shooting ground, and the public will undoubtedly become aware of this fact before the present enthusiasm for rifle practice fades before the next popular fancy.

That even good marksmen occasionally shoot wide of the target is shown by the number of accidents which have already occurred at Creedmoor, and which have made the lives of the markers at that noted range so unpleasantly precarious. But if the bullets of Creedmoor riflemen cannot always be kept from making unexpected bull's-eyes upon unhappy markers, what may be expected from the hail of bullets which amateur riflemen send wildly flying all abroad over the fields and hillsides of the country? Of course, those reckless persons who place their targets against a convenient tree and proceed to shoot all around it, are simply practicing the art of man-slaughter-made-easy; but even those who shoot at a target placed against an embankment, and fancy that because they have established an orthodox rifle range they can do no mischief, are engaged in a very dangerous business. The man who tries for the first time to shoot at 500 yards will inevitably send his bullet over any embankment less lofty than the Western Union Telegraph building. The malevolent determination with which a rifle in the hands of an inexperienced marksman will insist upon shooting too high can be fully comprehended only by experiment; but experiments of this kind are adapted to produce a sense of general insecurity which only the managers of accident insurance companies can contemplate with any satisfaction.

If this determination on the part of every American citizen to become an expert rifle shot continues to grow at the rate at which it has grown since the meeting at Dollymount, walking in the fields or along country roads next Summer will be about as dangerous as an excursion between two hostile lines of pickets on the eve of a battle. To sit at the windows of country houses will be a deliberate tempting of wandering bullets, and there will be an immediate rise in the value of brick houses, and a corresponding fall in the price of such frame houses as are not strictly rifle-proof. And for any farmer to undertake to keep cattle in the field during the hours of daylight will be a matter which will properly fall within the province of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Fortunately, the unskillful marksman will not do a great deal of execution this Fall, since the days are growing short and the cold weather is approaching. If he is wise, he will employ the coming Winter in occasional practice at a shooting-gallery, and thereby obtain some degree of mastery over his weapon before he undertakes the public distribution of bullets in the Spring. It will undoubtedly be an excellent thing if every American becomes an expert marksman. If, however, the practice necessary to that end is to virtually place the whole country under fire, it would actually have been better if the American Team had won their victory with French horns instead of rifles, and if their countrymen, with enthusiastic unanimity, had promptly undertaken the practice of that maddening instrument.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Republican Convention in the Chautauqua Congressional District will be held in Jamestown on Friday, 24th inst.

The San Francisco *Alta* invites the Independents of California to return to the Republican Party, but says that it does not want Senator Booth to come with them.

The new census of Charleston, S. C., shows that there are in the city 5,622 white voters and 6,822 colored voters. This is an increase, since 1870, of nearly six hundred in favor of the negroes.

The Albany *Argus* is a very amusing paper—when it doesn't try. Its latest is the assertion that our nominee for Comptroller, Gen. Spinner, "has not the physical vigor to stand guard over the cash-box."

George E. Pugh, of Ohio, announces that he is "so provoked" at the conduct of the Republican orators that he has concluded to vote the Democratic State and county ticket, although it will be "somewhat difficult" for him to do it.

Cincinnati Democrats are excited over the action of a firm of coffin-makers in that city, who sent out to join the industrial procession on Wednesday a huge poplar coffin, inscribed: "For the financial rag-baby, to be buried Oct. 12."

"I'll bet you a hundred dollars he isn't," was the embarrassing response, from the back of the hall, which the Chairman of a political meeting in Oregon received the other night upon introducing a speaker as the next representative of the State in Congress.

The Philadelphia *Times* says that ex-Gov. Bigler "really preferred" not to be the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania after the adoption of the inflation platform, as he dreaded the desperate aggressive campaign which the supremacy of the currency issue requires.

Hon. Bayliss W. Hanna, the Indiana Democrat, expresses the opinion that "a paper dollar, or a gold dollar, is not worth any more than a pinch of dust, only so far as it represents somebody's labor;" and that "paper money can never take the place of coin as a standard of value."

Cyrus L. Pershing, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, was the son of poor and honest parents, and bravely paid his own way through college. He has been defeated twice as a candidate for Congress and once for Supreme Judge of the State. He served in the Legislature throughout the war, and cordially supported the Government. He was elected President Judge of Schuylkill County in 1872 by the people voting without regard to party.

A call was issued in Fulton and Hamilton Counties, the other day, for a convention of Democrats who "favor an honest administration of public affairs." When the day came just three Democrats were in attendance, and now the Republicans know exactly how many there are of such Democrats among them.

The Democrats of the Second Assembly District of Dutchess County seem to be having a lively little quarrel among themselves. The Poughkeepsie *Telegraph* especially is exasperated, and accuses the Ring candidate for Assembly, and another member of the Local Committee, with attempting to manipulate the town caucuses to advance their own interests.

The Providence *Journal* remarks that the facility of the American people for getting in debt has not been surpassed by any race on earth. The *Journal* thinks that it is not from the great national debt, which, enormous as it is, is easily carried and easily handled, but from the State and municipal debts, that the greatest evils are to be apprehended.

Gov. Kemper said in a public address in Virginia the other day that the State paid last year something more than $1,600,000 interest on its debt—which is more than five per cent. upon its indebtedness—and that with the growing prosperity of the Commonwealth, its material wealth is increasing, so that no increase of taxation will be necessary, and the levy now imposed will soon pay six per cent., or full interest.

The Hartford *Courant* says that the school question has been forced upon the friends of the schools by the antagonism of the Catholic Church, and that it "must be settled, first, by additional constitutional guarantees, which will effectually remove the question from politics; and, second, by the complete secularization of the schools, so that no just complaint can be made from any source of proselyting tendencies, or of denominational bias."

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. THOMAS' CONCERTS.

The season at the Central Park Garden will terminate on Thursday evening next, when Mr. Thomas is to benefit by an entertainment for which special attractions are in reserve. Meanwhile, the final performances invite particular attention by their programmes. On Thursday's, Berlioz, Liszt, and Wagner were represented. The picturesque overture, "Le Carnaval Romain," by the first-named composer, opened the concert, and the decidedly uneven symphony of "Childe Harold in Italy" followed. Then came Liszt's gorgeous symphonic poem called "Les Préludes," which the audience—one of the largest gathered at the Garden this season—would have gladly had repeated, and, next in order, the same master's song of "Loreley," interpreted by Mr. Bischoff, and the "Mephisto Waltz," were rendered. The Wagner part of the bill included the introduction and finale to "Tristan and Isolda;" *Siegmund's* "love song" from "Die Walkuere," so expressively delivered by Mr. Bischoff that its repetition was successfully insisted upon, and the "Kaiser Marsch." To-night a "Schumann programme" is to be offered; it will embrace the symphony in C, the piano concerto in A, with Mr. S. B. Mills as the pianist, and some miscellaneous selections.

SPECTACLE AT THE ACADEMY.

Some very marked improvements have been effected in the representation of "Around the World" at the Academy of Music. The disagreeable "serpent scene" has been excised, the dialogue has been shorn of its excessive proportions, and, not to go into details, the whole performance gives evidence of the good result of the repeated public rehearsals which have taken place since "Around the World" was produced. There is now no obstacle whatever to the perfect enjoyment of a spectacle of matchless beauty and brilliancy, in some respects; and when we record the fact that the audiences gathered to witness it are very large, we do so with pleasure, this betokening a lively appreciation of enterprise and artistic taste not habitually shown in connection with theatrical affairs.

TO-DAY'S MATINEES.

Mr. J. T. Raymond acts in "Col. Sellers" at the Union Square Theatre this afternoon. At Booth's "The Lady of Lyons" is announced as the attraction by day. At Wallack's Miss Julia Mathews is to appear in "The Grand Duchess," and at the Fifth Avenue Theatre there will be an *après midi* performance of "Robinson Crusoe" by the Mexican Juvenile Opera Troupe. At the Park Theatre Mr. and Mrs. Florence will figure in "The Mighty Dollar." At the Lyceum, "Madame L'Archiduc" will be rendered. An afternoon concert at Gilmore's Concert Garden; a matinée of "Around the World" at the Academy of Music; another of "Oliver Twist" at the Grand Opera-house, and the usual day entertainments at the Olympic, at the Theatre Comique, at the San Francisco Minstrel Hall, and at Darling's Opera-house are also to occur.

HOME GOSSIP.

Mr. George L. Fox was this week in Buffalo.

Mr. Edwin Adams was this week at McVicker's.

The Vokes Family appeared this week in Providence.

William Horace Lingard appears Monday in Salt Lake City.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett was this week at the California Theatre.

Mr. Dominick Murray acts at De Bar's, in St. Louis, on Monday night.

The Fall season of the Albany Opera-house will commence on Monday.

Mr. George Honey makes his début in America at the Boston Globe on Monday.

Miss Charlotte Thompson and Miss Maggie Mitchell delighted New-Haven this week.

The Indianapolis Academy of Music has been reopened for the season by Mr. Macauley.

The Cincinnati Grand Opera-house has been reopened with a new version of "Ultimo."

One of Mr. Daly's peripatetic companies acted last week at the Arch Street Theatre, in Philadelphia.

The new Cleveland Opera-house, in Euclid avenue, has just been opened to the public by Mr. John Ellsler.

Miss Kate Claxton was this week at Mrs. Morrison's Opera-house, in Toronto, where she appeared in "The Two Orphans."

A theatre devoted to representations of German opera is to be built in Uhrig's Garden, in St. Louis, and Herr Habelmann is to manage it.

Girardey's Opera-house, in Augusta, was recently offered at auction, but, failing to reach a bid of $50,000, the auctioneer was directed to withdraw it from sale.

Mr. William H. Rideing has written a four-act comedy entitled "A Latter-day Gentleman," which Mr. Arthur Cheney has bought and will produce during the coming season at the Boston Globe Theatre.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Andrew Halliday was still confined to his bed by serious indisposition.

The *Academy* states that Mr. Tennyson is to write some new scenes for the acting version of his "Queen Mary" at the Lyceum.

Joseph Walter, royal concert master at Munich, an excellent violinist, and beloved by all the world, has died from a severe attack of brain and nervous disease.

The Italian papers state that a discovery has been made in a library in Florence of the libretto of "Daphne," a pastoral opera by Ottavio Rinuccini, set by Peri and Caccini in 1594.

M. Palianti, second prompter at the Paris Opéra Comique, has retired after forty years of service, and is succeeded by M. Legrand, an old artist, formerly prompter at the Théâtre Lyrique.

Mlle. De Reszké, says *Concordia*, has made her second appearance at the Paris Opéra, in the part of *Mathilde*, in "Guillaume Tell." This new attempt was as favorable as the first; it could not be otherwise, for she is so singularly modest.

The centenary of Spontini was celebrated, says *Concordia*, at its proper date, that is to say, last year, at the village of Majolati, the country where Spontini was born, but without any brilliancy of effect, owing to the poverty of the place. This was the sole manifestation which has ever taken place in Italy in honor of this composer. The neighboring village of Jesi has now announced an intention to repair this culpable negligence by a musical festival. The "Vestale" will be performed by talented artists—Mmes. Wanda Miller and Barlani Dini, Signors De Capello-Tasca, Sparapani, and Miller, eight choristers, and sixty instrumentalists. Jesi is in the march of Ancona.

Max Schloss, born in 1816, who served first at Cassel as tenor and then at the Dresden Court Theatre, and for a number of years at the Dresden Royal Institute of Art, as prompter of opera, likewise who was appointed last Winter as upper prompter of opera at the Hamburg Town Theatre, has died in his family circle at Wehlau in Saxon Switzerland.

The Municipal College of Leipsic has fixed the terms of the contract by which the new manager of the theatre, yet to be chosen, will be bound. The sum is 30,000 marks yearly; orchestral and choral forces to be strengthened, and the chorus to consist of sixty singers. The contract under which the future manager will act is neither a contract of lease nor of rent, but a contract of service.

The Paris Renaissance was to reproduce "Giroflé-Girofla" at its opening on the 1st September. The new cast was to differ little from the former one. This theatre was then to put into rehearsal "Les Porcherons," by Albert Grisar, and "Cagliostro," the operetta by Johann Strauss, with an opera bouffe by Charles Lecocq, written by MM. Leterrier and Vanloo. M. Victor Konig had entered on his functions as administrator.

Mr. Hollingshead has received a letter from the distinguished tragedienne, Mme. Ristori, dated at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, signifying her willingness to play an engagement at the London Gaiety, some time next Spring, in conjunction with Signor Rossi. The enterprising manager of the Gaiety expresses his firm resolution to bring together on the same stage the three greatest tragic artists living—Salvini, Rossi, and Ristori.

Figaro observes that there are troubles in the minor musical world of Paris. Mlle. Schneider, for instance, who was dissatisfied with her part in MM. Meilhac, Halévy, and Offenbach's new opera bouffe, "La Boulangère," wished to have it partly re-written. The authors agreed to do so, but the manager of the Variétés instantly dismissed her. The case came on in the law courts, but, at last accounts, was not decided. M. Delannoy is also suing the Director of the Gaîté, to recover the forfeit of 25,000 francs, (£1,000) for the non-production of "Don Quichotte," on the 1st of September.

OBITUARY.

JUDGE LEWIS B. WOODRUFF.

Hon. Lewis B. Woodruff, United States Circuit Court Judge for the Second Circuit, comprising the Northern, Southern, and Eastern Districts of the State of New-York, and the Districts of Connecticut and Vermont, died at his country-seat in Litchfield, Conn., at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, from the effects of a complicated affection of the kidneys, with which he had been troubled since last April. Judge Woodruff was in his sixty-sixth year. He was born in Litchfield, and graduated from Yale College in 1830. He subsequently studied law in Litchfield, and engaged in practice in this City. He was for a long time associated in business with Hon. George Wood, one of the most eminent lawyers in the country, and was acting with him in important cases when elected a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was subsequently elected Judge of the Superior Court, and with such colleagues as Judges Oakley, Bosworth, Hoffman, and Duer, formed one of the most celebrated and reliable benches in the State. At the conclusion of his term of office, he resumed the practice of law, in connection with his son, Charles H. Woodruff, and Mr. Charles H. Sanford. On the 1st of January, 1868, he succeeded to the vacancy in the Court of Appeals, caused by the resignation of Judge John K. Porter, and continued to occupy that position until called by President Grant to fill the newly-created office which he occupied at the time of his death. He was sworn in as United States Circuit Judge on the 12th of January, 1870, the oath of office being administered by Mr. Justice Samuel F. Miller, of the Supreme Court of the United States. Judges Blatchford, of the Southern District of New-York; Benedict, of the Eastern District of New-York, and Smalley, of the District of Vermont, occupied seats on the bench, and all the Judges of the State courts were present during the interesting ceremony, as were also a very large number of leading members of the Bar of this City. Judge Woodruff's appointment having given universal satisfaction to the Bench and Bar of New-York. Judge Woodruff bore a high reputation for ability, honesty, and impartiality. He had a fine and commanding presence, and acted with great dignity and deliberation on the bench. He had very firm political convictions, and acted in accordance with them, but not in a demonstrative manner while occupying a judicial position. He was originally a Whig, and became a Republican on the dissolution of the Whig Party. He was prominently named in connection with the appointment now held by Chief Justice Waite.

Judge Woodruff was married to a daughter of the late Chief Justice Hornblower, of New Jersey, another of whose daughters was married to Judge Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court. His wife died several years ago. He leaves two sons and a married daughter. Both of his sons are lawyers, one (Morris) being a partner of ex-City Chamberlain Lane, and the other (Charles H.) being a member of the firm of Sanford, Robinson & Woodruff. Judge Woodruff was a member, and for many years had been an Elder, of the Collegiate Reformed Church at Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street. Most of the State courts adjourned yesterday as a mark of respect to the memory of the distinguished jurist, and the flags on the new Post Office and other public buildings were placed at half-mast. None of the United States courts were in session yesterday. A meeting of

WASHINGTON.

THE RED CLOUD INVESTIGATION.

TESTIMONY OF BISHOP HARE—AGENT SAVILLE'S SHORT-WEIGHT CATTLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The Red Cloud Investigating Commission assembled to-day, and examined Bishop Hare, of Dakota, at great length. A portion of his testimony confirmed the charges made by Prof. Marsh against Agent Saville, particularly the charge about short weight in cattle. Bishop Hare testified that he heard Saville admit that the average weight of a certain lot of cattle did not exceed 850 pounds, yet Saville certified to the Government that those very cattle weighed 1,000 pounds each, and upon his certificate the cattle were settled for at that weight. He did not know, of his own knowledge, of frauds having been perpetrated by agents. He had frequently seen rations issued, and while they were not first-class they were fair. He expressed implicit confidence in the integrity of the officers of the Interior Department in Washington and his intercourse had increased his regard for them. All matters to which he had directed the attention of the department had received prompt attention. He could say nothing of the conduct of Indian agents but had suspicions of the integrity of some. He had seen flour issued at Red Cloud Agency, but thought it was issued for the use of ponies. He refused to answer a general question touching Saville's administration, because of lack of personal knowledge.

It is understood the Commission will go to Philadelphia to examine William Welsh. Samuel Walker will be examined to-morrow.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

TEXAS MAILS CARRIED BY THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

A few weeks ago the contractor on the El Paso and Fort Concho mail route in Texas failed to carry out his contract and temporary weekly service was engaged at $500 per week from another party. The Post Office Department also applied to the War Department for assistance in carrying the mails through that section, asking if a system of carriers could not be established to carry the mails until the service could be relet to some responsible bidder, the object being to break up the system of straw bidding alleged to exist in that section. The question was referred to Gen. Ord, commanding the Department of Texas, who replied that it could be performed by the army twice a week at an expense of $600 a month, and if the Post Office Department would reimburse the War Department for the expense incurred the service would be performed. The department accepts the proposition, and the Postmaster at Fort Concho was notified to-day to deliver the mails to the military whenever they were prepared to carry them.

THE SAFE BURGLARY CASE.

The June term of the Criminal Court will be resumed on the 20th inst. There is some question as to what action, if any, will be taken in the safe burglary cases. There are indictments pending against Bliss, alias Miles, and William Benton, alias Walter Brown, for the burglary. A conspiracy indictment was found against Whitley, Nettleship, Cuns, Harrington, Williams, Seirruth, and Hayes, but while the conspiracy trial was pending the Supreme Court, in a general term, ruled that the Grand Jury which had found this indictment was not legally constituted, and consequently the Department of Justice, on the 9th of December last, ordered a discontinuance of the case. It is now claimed that, as the conspiracy indictment was illegal, the present Grand Jury can proceed anew with the case.

THE TREASURY ROBBERY.

The preliminary examination of Theodore W. Brown was continued this afternoon in the Police Court. Various telegrams which passed between Brown and Ottman, the former being at Saratoga and the latter in Washington, were produced and given in evidence. They tended to strengthen the previous impression as to the business relations of the parties, and that Brown was engaged by Ottman to exchange for other funds some of the money stolen from the Treasury. A detective of the Metropolitan Police force testified that he said to Brown, after his arrest, he had better tell all he knew about the larceny, when Brown replied that as Ottman had always been his friend he would not squeal on him.

THE PANAMA TROUBLES.

Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from Capt. E. Simpson, commanding the United States steamer Omaha, at Panama, detailing at length the condition of affairs there as already published in the press reports. He says he did not request the American Consul at Aspinwall to prohibit the landing of the 500 rifles purchased for Bolivar, but, on the contrary, sent the Consul the following dispatch: "Consider whether it will be a proper act for you to see that those arms are not allowed to be diverted from their original destination, or if that cannot be prevented, then consider if you have not the power to prevent them from being landed, subject to instructions from Washington." Subsequently a conference was had between Capt. Simpson and our Consul at Aspinwall, and it was decided that the Consul had no right to interfere with the landing of the arms, and that ended the question.

BRITISH OCEAN MAILS.

The British Post Office Department has written a letter to the Post Office Department of this country, making inquiries concerning our method of ocean mail service by sea postage rates, and the manner of selecting steamers and routes for this service. They state that their contracts with the Cunard, Inman, and North German Lloyd Lines of steamers will close with the year 1876, and after that they do not propose to continue the payment of large annual subsidies to these lines for this class of service. They are desirous of paying compensation on the United States plan of sea-postage rates, or according to the amount of service performed.

ARMY ORDERS.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department of the United States Army have been made: Surgeon Anthony Heger has been released from duty in the Department of Dakota and ordered to report for duty at Willet's Point, New-York Harbor; Assistant Surgeon John Brooke has been ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Department of the South for assignment to duty. Assistant Surgeon F. L. B. Monroe has been relieved from duty in the Department of the South and ordered to report, in person, to the President of the Army Medical Board, in New-York City, for examination for promotion, and upon the completion of his examination to report to the Commanding General of the Department of Dakota for assignment to duty. Assistant Surgeon Charles B. Byrne, relieved from duty at Willett's Point, New-York Harbor, and ordered before the Army Medical Board in New-York for examination for promotion, and upon the completion of his examination to report to the Commanding General Department of Texas for duty.

THE PIUTE INDIANS.

The following dispatch was received to-day at the Indian Bureau from the agent of the Piutes in Western Nevada: "I have just returned from the Indian camp. The Indians agree to bring in the Indian who killed the white man near here. On my return I learned of the Indians attacking a party of whites eighty miles south of this place. One Indian was killed and a white man wounded."

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is given by the Light-house Board that on and after Dec. 1, 1875, a light will be shown from the light-house recently erected at Currituck Beach, North Carolina; also, that on and after Oct. 1, 1875, a light will be shown from the frame beacon recently erected near the outer end of the west pier entrance to Black River Harbor, Ohio, in place of the old tower, which has been abandoned. The light will be fixed, white.

FINANCIAL.

The receipts to-day from internal revenue were $417,612 14, and from Customs, $719,198 95.

A MURDER IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 10.—Anderson Medley, a hostler for Bowen, a hotel-keeper in Lawrenceburg, Ky., was killed on Thursday by William Bowen, a son of the proprietor. A special to the *Courier-Journal* furnishes two accounts of the killing. One is that Bowen and Medley while in the stable, disputed about some trivial matter, and that Medley seized a hoe, and was advancing on Bowen, when the latter shot him three times through the body, one ball passing into the heart. Another report is that Medley made no threatening demonstration, and was sitting in a chair when Bowen shot him. He then arose to go but was shot through the heart. Bowen was arrested and gave bonds to answer.

THE MISSISSIPPI TROUBLES.

CITIZENS OFFERING THEIR AID TO GOV. AMES—BUT ADDING THAT THEY DIDN'T KNOW THERE WAS ANY INSURRECTION.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 10.—One hundred men of this city reported to the Governor this morning that they would cheerfully go to any part of the State to preserve the peace and protect the rights of citizens whenever called upon. They stated that they did not know there was any insurrection in Hinds or any other county until they saw his dispatches to Washington, but that they were nevertheless ready to respond. It is understood that 100 men of Lowndes County have also reported by letter to the Governor to the same effect.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AWAITING A REPLY TO HIS TELEGRAM TO GOV. AMES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The Attorney General to-day telegraphed to Gov. Ames requesting information regarding the present condition of affairs in the reported disturbed portions of Mississippi, and is now expecting a reply.

A dispatch has been received in response to the telegram from the Attorney General, inquiring as to the whereabouts of Secretary Fish, announcing that that gentleman is at his country seat on the Hudson, and that he will meet the Attorney General at any point he may designate to confer upon the subject of a proclamation. To this telegram the Attorney General replies informing the Secretary of State of his telegram of this date to Gov. Ames, and delaying the proposed conference until after a reply to that telegram shall have been received, the character of which, it is judged, may be such that no further action will be necessary by the General Government.

HINDS COUNTY QUIET—THE DIFFICULTIES PROBABLY AT AN END.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—A telegram has just been received by the Attorney General from the Sheriff of Hinds County, Miss., reporting that perfect peace prevails throughout that county. The peace officers are not prevented from executing the legal process, and good citizens, the Sheriff telegraphs, will aid him in the discharge of his duties, if needed. The Attorney General expresses the opinion that the difficulties are at an end. He still awaits a response to a telegram sent this morning to Gov. Ames.

THE DISPATCH FROM SHERIFF HARNEY CONTRADICTED BY HIMSELF—HE STATES THAT HE WAS FORCED TO SEND IT.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 10.—The following was received from Jackson, Miss., to-night:

The following dispatch explains the telegram sent from Edwards to-day to Attorney General Pierrepont:

JACKSON, Sept. 10.

To Attorney General Pierrepont, Washington, D. C.:

I did not send the dispatch this morning. There is no protection for life to colored men in my county. The telegram was presented to me by the Captain of a military organization there. For safety to self and property I could not do otherwise. I am free to confess that my knowledge and convictions are to the contrary. W. H. HARNEY, Sheriff.

JACKSON, Sept. 10.

To Attorney General Pierrepont:

For my personal safety I desire the telegram sent by me to be kept private.

Respectfully, H. W. HARNEY, Sheriff.

GOV. AMES' PROCLAMATION.

The following proclamation was made by Gov. Ames:

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, JACKSON, Sept. 7, 1875.

Whereas, Persons have formed themselves into military organizations in various parts of the State without sanction of law; that such organizations are moved to the support of each other from point to point in counties, and from one county to another, without the approval or consent of the peace officers of such counties, and without the knowledge or authority of the State Government; and,

Whereas, Such organizations have overthrown civil government in Yazoo County, set it at defiance in Hinds County, and created distrust and fear in Warren and other counties, causing the loss of many lives, and compelling many persons to flee from their homes; and,

Whereas, Such action has already caused great injury to the interests of the people, and, if persisted in, will result in incalculable evil,

Now, therefore, I, Adelbert Ames, Governor of the State of Mississippi, do hereby make proclamation, and command all persons belonging to such organizations to disband forthwith, and I hereby require all citizens to render obedience to and assist the peace officers of the various counties in the preservation of peace and order, and the enforcement of the laws of the State.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State of Mississippi to be affixed, this 7th day of September, 1875. ADELBERT AMES, Governor.

By the Governor:

JAMES HILL, Secretary of State.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Gessert, one of the murderers of Policeman Cummings, in St. Louis, Mo., has been arrested.

Mackerel are reported as striking in on the shores of Nova Scotia. Yesterday, at Ketch Harbor, 800 barrels were caught.

Thomas May & Co.'s wholesale house on Yonge street, Toronto, was robbed on Thursday night of $3,000 worth of silks.

The schooner Erie Queen is ashore at Long Point, Lake Ontario. She is laden with grain. A tug has gone to her assistance.

The four-year-olds, 2:40, 2:50, and 2:30 races at White Plains, N. Y., were yesterday postponed till this morning at 11 o'clock, in consequence of the rain.

The American Pharmaceutical Association, in session at Boston, adjourned yesterday to meet at Philadelphia on the second Tuesday in September, 1876.

The steamer Francis, from Bridgeport, Conn., arrived at Norfolk, Va., yesterday afternoon, with an excursion party of ladies and gentlemen, numbering about 150. All well.

Joseph Kinsella, while unloading a coal schooner at Salem, Mass., yesterday, was struck under the chin by the bucket. His neck was broken and he was instantly killed.

Hon. Adam Cooke, provincial Treasurer of Ontario, Canada, who has been without a constituency for several months, was yesterday elected in South Oxford by a large majority.

Mr. J. W. Freeman, editor of the Pittston *Comet*, at Pittston, Penn., was yesterday indicted for libel. Mr. J. Boyd Henry is the prosecutor. The trial will take place next week.

Louis Rehm, late teller of the Planters' National Bank, of Louisville, Ky., which he robbed of $100,000 a week ago, was released on a $3,000 bond, yesterday, the money stolen having been restored.

The bark Matilda Hyland reports at Halifax that Aug. 26 she picked up Francis Thomson and John Ocears, of the American fishing schooner King Philip. They had been in a dory six days without food or water.

A schooner at Toronto reports she saw a yacht off Frenchman's Bar, bottom upward, which is believed to be the Surprise, of Trenton, which left for home after the regatta at Toronto on Thursday, with eight or nine persons on board.

The steam-ship Nova Scotia arrived at Baltimore on Thursday afternoon, from Liverpool. She brought Foley's bronze statue of Gen. Thomas J. Jackson, the famous Confederate leader, presented to the State of Virginia by Hon. Beresford Hope, M. P., and other English gentlemen. The statue cost $40,000, and will be erected in the Capitol square at Richmond, Va., near the equestrian statue of Washington.

STORM IN THE WEST.

DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

FURTHER ACCIDENTS CAUSED BY THE GREAT STORM IN THE NORTH-WEST—DAMAGE TO THE LAKE MARINE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Accounts of accidents caused by the terrific thunder and rain storms which have prevailed in the North-west for the past forty-eight hours are numerous. There seems to have been little loss of life other than that already reported. On the line of the North-western Railroad bridges have been washed away in many places by the torrents of rain, and the wind has done much damage.

Several accidents occurred on Lake Michigan last night, but without loss of life. Three yachts were sunk off Twelfth street, and one schooner, loaded with lumber, was also sunk. A large number of smaller craft were capsized and destroyed.

LOSS OF LIFE ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 10.—During a gale last night the bark Tanner attempted to make this port in charge of a tug, but the tow-line parted and the vessel drifted southward of the pier, and at an early hour this morning she sunk. The crew climbed into the rigging and were rescued. The cooks swam ashore, but Capt. Howard, in attempting to swim ashore, was drowned.

DISASTERS ON THE LAKES.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 10.—The storm of last night was severely felt on the lakes, and quite a number of disasters to shipping have been reported. The tug Mayflower lost her tow of three barges on Lake Huron. They were loaded with lumber, and were water-logged when last seen.

The barge Dreadnought was towed into the St. Clair River and soon after sunk.

The schooner L. J. Farwell, with a cargo of wheat, ran into the Grand Trunk Railway dock and sunk, with her deck under water. Her cargo is insured.

At Crawford's quarry heavy seas carried away a portion of the dock. The damage is $1,000.

A CYCLONE IN ILLINOIS—MANY BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 10.—A special to the *Commercial* from Bloomington, Ill., says a terrific cyclone last night spent its full fury on Normal, Ill., where two gales seemed to converge in a whirlwind, tearing the large brick residence of C. Funk to atoms. Mrs. Funk was thrown out on a pile of *débris* and had her leg broken. Other houses were overturned, barns tumbled, and the buildings on the fair grounds demolished. At King's Mill, five miles west of Bloomington, the storm cut a path through a maple grove, twisting the trees off like pipe-stems. At Clinton, Dewitt County, Jack Grandy was killed in his house by lightning. A number of cars were blown off the track of the Lafayette Railroad.

CHICAGO SHIPPING CASUALTIES.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—The schooner John Dunn went ashore at the foot of Eighteenth street this evening, and is a total wreck. She carried 600 tons of coal, which she brought from Cleveland. This vessel was built last year at a cost of $22,000, and was insured for $12,000. The crew were all rescued by means of a rope. The scow M. J. Gains went ashore to-day at Twentieth street, and is a total wreck. The loss is $7,000, on which there is no insurance. The Major N. H. Frey is ashore at Superior street, and has been scuttled to prevent her destruction.

THE DAMAGE CONFINED TO RAILROAD BRIDGES.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Reports received here to-night give additional particulars concerning the storm in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan. The damage has been confined chiefly to railroad bridges, though some telegrams speak of injury to fruits, corn, hay, and stock. Railroad trains have been delayed for two days at some points. The storm is over now, and the cool, clear weather suggests to most correspondents the probability of heavy frosts to-night:

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—1 A. M.—Heavy rains, followed by clearing and decidedly cooler weather, brisk northerly winds and increased pressure have prevailed in New-England, the Middle States, and the lower lake region. Rain has also prevailed in the Ohio Valley and southward to the Gulf coast. Clear and cool weather continues in the North-west and the upper lake region, with easterly winds and high barometer. Clear and warm weather continue in the South Atlantic States, where the barometer has fallen. The Mississippi River has risen two feet at St. Louis, Warsaw, and Davenport, and one foot at Dubuque; it has fallen at stations below Cairo.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States, cooler and clear or partly cloudy weather, with north-east to north-west winds and rising barometer.

For the lake region generally clear and cool weather will continue, with northerly to easterly winds and high barometer, followed by winds shifting to south-east and southerly, and falling barometer in the upper lake region.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys partly cloudy weather and slowly rising temperature.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee partly cloudy weather and lower temperature than on Friday, with northerly to easterly winds, rising barometer, and local rains in Tennessee.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, increasing cloudiness and rain east of the Mississippi River, with lower temperature, north-east to south-east winds; and rising barometer, and easterly to southerly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, and slight changes in temperature and pressure west of the Lower Mississippi River.

GOV. TILDEN AT FORT EDWARD.

HE IS RECEIVED AT THE OPERA-HOUSE AND MAKES A SPEECH—HIS ADDRESS AT THE SANDY HILL FAIR.

FORT EDWARD, N. Y., Sept. 10.—In accordance with previous arrangements Gov. Tilden and staff arrived at Fort Edward this morning, and were received by a committee appointed to escort them to the grounds of the Washington Agricultural Society. On account of the rain it was thought advisable that the reception to the Governor should take place at the opera-house, to which place the party adjourned, where an appropriate address of welcome was made by Dr. J. E. King, of the Fort Edward Institute. The Governor responded in a brief speech, thanking the citizens for the hospitalities extended to him, and assuring them of the pleasure it gave him to revisit their beautiful village and gaze upon the spot which in his childhood he had been taught to reverence for its historic fame. He was followed by Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer, in a few well-chosen remarks, after which the party visited the institute and were driven to the fair grounds, where they were received by the officers of the society at their private rooms, the rain preventing their appearance in public.

At 1 o'clock the weather appeared more favorable, and the rain finally ceased. It was then deemed advisable that the original programme which had an hour earlier been abandoned should be taken up, and that the Governor should address the people assembled on the Fair-Grounds. Despite the chilly and damp state of the weather, a large throng, numbering nearly five thousand people, including many women, had assembled. The Governor was introduced by Mr. E. L. Coy, President of the society, and addressed the audience in a clear and distinct voice, which was heard in every part of the circle. He expressed his pleasure in revisiting these scenes of historic interest. He spoke of the circumstances of his early life, which had brought him for a period of ten years, into habitual contact with farmers, in a purely agricultural community, in which he had seen them not only in their social aspects, but with an acquaintance with their individual characters and habits. He spoke of the controlling part which in former years they had exercised in the Government of the great Commonwealth. He adverted to their special interests at the present time, and spoke of the question of taxation which peculiarly concerned the farmers. He mentioned that in the County of Washington the town and county taxes amounted to less than the State tax. He stated that a reduction of one-half of the State taxes, which could be effected in two years, would reduce the burden of the farmers of the country one-quarter, and said that as to the other half that was in their exclusive control, if they would inforce frugality and economy in the administration of their town and county offices. He spoke of the special productions of the County of Washington, and among them the 2,500,000 bushels of potatoes. After discussing some other topics he concluded his address by thanking them for their cordial greeting and favoring attention. Remarks followed by Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer and Hon. Charles Hughes.

THE CONVENTION'S WORK.

ADDITIONAL EXTRACTS SHOWING HOW WARMLY IT IS APPROVED BY THE REPUBLICAN PRESS OF THE STATE.

The ticket is made up of good men. There is not an individual upon it whose record is not above suspicion. It was put up to be elected, and we believe will be.—*Watertown Times.*

The platform will meet general acceptance. The nominees, without exception, are chosen with appreciation of their peculiar qualifications for the office named.—*Lockport Journal.*

The ticket submitted to the people of this State for their suffrages is one of the best ever nominated and voted for by any party in this or any other State.—*Rochester Express.*

We point with pride to the ticket put in nomination. It is the strongest and most popular that could possibly have been made. The platform is sound on all the great questions of the day.—*Auburn Advertiser.*

The nominations were made by the people, and not the politicans, and were made to be elected. It is the strongest ticket our party has ever put in the field; each name is a tower of strength.—*Cazenovia Republican.*

The platform is bold in utterance, clear in the enunciation of leading issues, and fully up to the demands of the times. The ticket is excellent throughout, and will commend itself to the support of the Republican Party.—*Oneida Dispatch.*

The candidates are well known, and none of them untried. They possess every qualification requisite for the offices for which they have been put in nomination; they are honest, responsible, and will bring every needed qualification to the public service.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

It is a ticket against which there cannot be a word spoken in fault. The platform shirks no responsibility. It is an expression of principles that does infinite honor to the Republicans of the Empire State and strengthens the good old cause everywhere.—*Elmira Advertiser.*

In fact, the entire proceedings of the convention are in harmony with the sentiments of the party. Nothing less could be expected in view of the demands of the Republican press and the high character of the delegates who composed the convention.—*Binghamton Republican.*

For every office a well-tried, perfectly competent, and thoroughly honest man is nominated. Such leaders the party will gladly follow, and such nominations are unimpeachable evidence of the party's sincerity in its efforts for reform and honest government.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

As a whole, we have seldom been called on to support a ticket so excellent in all its parts as this. The names Seward and Spinner will kindle an enthusiasm among the people of the State, and all the others are good, honest, capital men. They are just such men as the people will elect if they really mean reform.—*Poughkeepsie Eagle.*

It will be seen that the ticket fully justifies the professions of the platform. It proves that the Republican Party will supplement its words by its acts. It has not a weak name upon it, and it will give encouragement and strength to Republicans in all parts of the State. It means reform. It means progress. It means work.—*Syracuse Journal.*

The work of the Republican Convention is before the people. We are sure it will evoke a general response of hearty satisfaction and approval. The convention itself was a body of unusually earnest and high-minded men, who were deeply imbued with a sense of the great duty and responsibility resting upon them. Their determination was to keep the party upon the high plane of its noble history and character, to seek the kind of men whom the times demand and place them at the front, and to demonstrate in the whole spirit and action of the convention the fidelity of the party to the interests of the people. And we are confident the general judgment will be that this lofty purpose was well fulfilled.—*Albany Journal.*

THE CHARGES AGAINST H. P. M'GRATH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 10.—The meeting of the Kentucky Racing Association at Lexington adopted the resolution offered by Col. Robert Woolley concerning H. P. McGrath and *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*. The resolutions are to the effect that, whereas, the charges of that paper against Mr. McGrath are believed to be false; and, whereas, said Mr. McGrath is highly esteemed as a turfman and citizen, the Secretary be instructed not to publish future programmes of the association in the paper referred to, or to have any business relations with it as long as it remains under the present editorial control.

THE PLAATDEUTSCHER FESTIVAL.

Friday, which should have been the great day, the brightest, and the gayest of the week of German festivity at the Schützen Park of Hoboken, was a miserable failure in consequence of the steady fall of rain. On Thursday a reasonable computation had fixed the number of those present at 50,000; yesterday there were not 3,000. These were all huddled in an uncomfortably moist condition in the dance-hall, where they danced continually in the faint hope of keeping themselves warm. The fest will be continued on this day and on Sunday, if the weather permits. As it has been an occasion of unalloyed pleasure to our German friends, it is to be hoped that they will not be disappointed by more rain.

A NEW SUPERVISOR OF THE CITY RECORD.

The *City Record* Board, consisting of the Mayor, the Commissioner of Public Works, and the Corporation Counsel, met yesterday in the City Hall. After transacting some unimportant business, Mr. Richard J. Morrison, formerly an attaché of the Finance Department, was elected Supervisor of the *City Record* in place of Mr. Michael J. Farrell, who went about seven weeks ago to Colorado to recruit his health. He then received a long leave of absence at the instance of the Mayor, and he will probably first learn of his summary removal when he returns to this City. The services of Mr. Douglas Taylor, who still claims to be Commissioner of Jurors, were dispensed with by the Mayor under somewhat similar circumstances.

DROWNING ACCIDENT.

Yesterday afternoon a party of gentlemen started from Grand street, Brooklyn, for a fishing excursion in the surf off Rockaway, but before they reached the breakers of the open sea a squall struck the little craft, the Katie Bulger, and she capsized, drowning one of the party, Mr. Louis Schaeffer, of Grand street, a prominent and well-known citizen of the Eastern District.

FIRE AT FORT ANN, N. Y.

A large fire occurred at Fort Ann, N. Y., last Saturday night, by which several large buildings were entirely destroyed. As there is no fire engine in the place, the destruction of the buildings was complete and heat intense. Among those burned out were John Hall & Co., bankers. They had a large Marvin Alum and Dry Plaster Safe, which was not removed from the débris until Wednesday morning, and although the handles were melted off, the contents were preserved in good condition.—*Evening Post.*

Should stocks go up ten per cent, everybody would be sorry because they did not possess calls, as they would be worth $1,000 and cost only $100 on 100 shares. All the speculative lists are likely to advance, and some stock, like Erie, might possibly go to forty or fifty. Provide yourselves with privileges at A. Frothingham & Co.'s, No. 12 Wall street.—*New-York Independent.*

SURE, PROMPT AND THOROUGH, are the characteristics of Dr. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Its merit has made it known everywhere for years, as a standard curative for Cramps, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, and all diseases of the Bowels. It is beside easily administered to children, being pleasant to the taste, and is entirely safe.—*Advertisement.*

An important question, so momentous to all ruptured persons, is now definitely settled. The Elastic Truss Company's new appliance, No. 683 Broadway, worn day night and day, always permanently cures rupture. Sold cheap.—*Advertisement.*

Housekeepers will no longer use Fruit Jars with separate pieces to the tops to be lost, or which require a wrench to open or close, after the trial of the "COHANSEY" JARS, with Glass Lids and Screw-clamps in one piece, or the "PROTECTOR JARS," with Anti-rust Lined Metal Tops. See advertisement.

It is Perfectly Astonishing that so Many people will allow themselves to be robbed when HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM, No. 571 Broadway, gives instant notice if window or door is open, and saves scores of houses and stores from burglars.

Marvelous Beyond Precedent

Is the effect of SOZODONT upon the whole economy of the mouth, keeping the gums rosy and healthy, the teeth in perfect order, giving to the breath a balmy fragrance.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. No branch offices. Card Engravers, Label and Job Printers, Stationers, &c.

A large proportion of the female sex suffer from peculiar diseases, which PERUVIAN SYRUP will cure.

Gentlemen's Hats. Fall style for 1875, are ready for inspection and sale. ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

From the country.—Families returning wishing boots, shoes, gaiters, good articles, moderate prices, patronize MILLER & Co., No. 3 Union square.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets. A valuable toilet luxury.

MARRIED.

BOURNE—COWAN.—At the residence of William Bourne, Greenpoint, N. Y., on the 9th inst., by Rev. R. H. Bourne, ARTHUR BOURNE to JULIA H. COWAN, all of New-York City.

HEDRICK—BAKER.—On Thursday, Sept. 9, 1875, at the Pacific Street M. E. Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. A. S. Hunt, D. D., A. J. HEDRICK, of Jacksonville, Fla., to ELLA A., daughter of Capt. C. H. Baker, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

LAMBIE—BRYAN.—On Sept. 9, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. C. P. McCarthy, of Albany, JASPER R. LAMBIE, of East Hampton, Mass., to HENRIETTA E. BRYAN, of New-York City.

SCRANTON—WOODBRIDGE.—At Vergennes, Vt., at the residence of the bride's father, on the 8th inst., by Rev. Mr. Aiken, Mr. WALTER SCRANTON, of Scranton, Penn., to Miss MARY HALSEY WOODBRIDGE, daughter of Hon. F. E. Woodbridge.

WHITE—BUTTERS.—On Thursday, Sept. 9, at St. Paul's Church, Morrisania, by Rev. Thomas R. Harris, JAMES C. H. WHITE to CELESTE SEATON, daughter of Wm. T. Butters, all of this City.

DIED.

ASTEN.—At Harlem, on Friday, Sept. 10, 1875, MARY HANNAH, wife of Wm. B. Asten, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, 13th inst., at 2:30 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 50 East 125th st., corner of Madison av.

GOULD.—At Long Branch, Sept. 9, MARY GARDNER, wife of George T. Gould, of this City, and youngest daughter of John Gardner, of Boston.

Funeral services from the residence of her father-in-law, Joseph Gould, Mount Pleasant av., Newark, N. J., at 12 o'clock Monday, 13th inst. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

HAGERTY.—At his residence, No. 262 Clermont av., Brooklyn, BERNARD B. HAGERTY, in the 47th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in Sunday and Monday papers.

LITTLE.—On Thursday, Sept. 9, of consumption, JACOB LITTLE, aged 30 years.

Funeral on Saturday, sept. 11, from No. 425 4th av., at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MATHEWS.—On the morning of Sept. 10, CHARLOTTE P., wife of John K. Mathews.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 521 East 118th st., on Monday, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

NEAFIE.—At Ellenville, Ulster County, N. Y., on Friday, Sept. 9, Mrs. RHODA L. NEAFIE, widow of Cornelius Neafie, deceased, formerly of Walden, Orange County, N. Y., aged 86 years.

Funeral from the residence of her son, Gen. Alfred Neafie, at Ellenville, Saturday, Sept. 11, at 3 P. M.

O'NEIL.—At Tremont, Thursday, Sept. 9, IDA J., eldest daughter of Hugh and Margaret O'Neil, in the 17th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, Mount Hope, Sunday, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

RIPLEY.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, 10th inst., of congestion of the brain, GEORGE BUCKINGHAM, only child of Horace and Julie A. Ripley, aged 8 months and 9 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 12th, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 195 Dean st., Brooklyn. Remains will be taken to Cherry Valley, N. Y., for interment.

ROBERTS.—On Wednesday, the 8th inst., of diphtheria, ANNIE MAY, only daughter of Edward and Mary E. Roberts.

Funeral services on Saturday, Sept. 11, at 1 o'clock P. M., at her parents' residence, Passaic, N. J.

ROBINSON.—On Friday morning, the 10th inst., CHARLES HERRICK, youngest son of Frederick S. and Sarah E. Robinson, aged 1 year, 1 month, and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 119 West 21st st., on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 2 P. M.

RUTHERFORD.—Thursday, Sept. 9, at Cooperstown, N. Y., in the 70th year of his age, THOMAS H. RUTHERFORD, of this City, formerly of Eastchester.

Funeral services held Friday, at Cooperstown.

THOMAS.—Sept. 10, NELLIE, second daughter of Seth E. and Sarah G. Thomas, aged 7 years.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 115 West 21st st., on Monday, 13th, at 1:30 P. M.

TORREY.—On Friday morning, Sept. 10, at the residence of his son, E. S. Torrey, Jersey City Heights, EDWARD PREBLE TORREY, in his 66th year.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 12, at 2 o'clock, from St. John's (free) Church, Summit av., opposite Gardner av., Jersey City Heights. Take Montgomery st. cars at Jersey City Ferry to Summit av.

WARNER.—At her residence, South st., Stamford, Conn., Friday, Sept. 10, Mrs. SOPHIA WARNER, relict of Hiram Warner.

Funeral on Monday, Sept. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends and acquaintances invited to attend without further notice.

WESTON.—At Watseka, Ill., on the 5th inst., GERALD WESTON, aged 31 years.

WITHERS.—On Friday, Sept. 10, at 1:30 o'clock, F. HOWLAND DE WINT WITHERS, son of Frederick C. Withers, of New-York, in the 15th year of his age.

WOODRUFF.—At his country residence, in Litchfield, Conn., on Friday, Sept. 10, LEWIS B. WOODRUFF, aged 66 years.

Funeral services at Collegiate Church, corner 5th av. and 29th st., on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 1:30 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Rev. Sylvanus Cobb thus writes in the Boston *Christian Freeman:* We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething, its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever. Sold by all druggists.

THE BEST SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
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OF
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
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TRIPLE SHEET.
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TRIPLE SHEET.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES of to-morrow will contain extracts from the leading European and American magazines, gems from the best authors, interesting stories, and ALL THE NEWS. It will also contain the continuation of

MR. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY,
THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA.
THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA.
THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA.

THE TIMES will also give:

A carefully-prepared review of the AMUSEMENT RECORD of the week.

Interesting letters from THE TIMES staff of HOME and FOREIGN correspondents.

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THE VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH, both foreign and domestic.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS-DEALERS.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.

STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, HEMORRHOIDS, and their consequence nervous exhaustion; absurdity of swallowing medicines; description of three instruments for self treatment, from the concluding lecture to his private surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. Inclose a stamp to No. 29 5th av.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

LEAKY ROOFS.

Tin, Gravel, and Plastic Roofing. All kinds repaired and warranted. N. Y. & PHILA. ROOFING CO., No. 51 W. 44th st., N. Y. No. 4 E. 4th st., L. I. City.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE DIRECT UNITED STATES CABLE COMPANY,
NO. 16 BROAD ST.

Notice is hereby given that on and after the 15th September this company's cables will be opened for the transmission of messages between America and Europe and the East generally.

Tariff rates will shortly be published.

The whole system of the company between New-York and London will be worked by the company's own operators.

The name of the place from which messages originate will be transmitted free of charge.

The company's offices are at No. 16 Broad st., where messages will be received, and at all the offices of the Atlantic and Pacific and Franklin Telegraph Companies throughout the United States, also at all offices of the Dominion Telegraph Company of Canada.

(Signed.) LAWRENCE OLIPHANT

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Sept. 10, all the auctions noticed to take place were postponed, as follows: By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, William S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 20 by 95, on Madison avenue, west side, 85.5 feet north of Forty-fourth street, adjourned to Oct. 1. Also, a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, by W. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of a building and lot, 25 by 30.5, on Seventh avenue, east side, extending through to Broadway, 75.7 feet north of Forty-second street, adjourned to Sept. 28. By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a building and lot, 25 by 100, on Third avenue, west side, 76.5 feet north of Eighty-eighth street; case settled. By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, 25 by 98.9, on West Fortieth street, north side, 325 feet east of Eighth avenue; adjourned to Sept. 17. By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, of the building, and lot 20 by 90, on East Fiftieth street, forty feet west of First avenue; adjourned sine die. By Steele & Carter, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 22 by 70.8, No. 84 Centre street, east side, between Worth and Leonard streets; adjourned to Sept. 13.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows: By James M. Miller, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Joseph Meeks, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 27.2 by 100.6 by 27.9 by 100.6, No. 148 Mulberry street, east side, 76.6 feet south of Grand street.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, 25 by 80, on Courtlandt avenue, west side, 75 feet north of Findlay street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Sept. 10.

Orchard st., e. s., 87.6 ft. n. of Grand st., 25x87.6; Rosalie, wife of Herman Wiegand, to August Hartwig.....$35,000

Pike st., n. s., (No. 66,) 23.4x80; John Middleton to Jesse S. Blydenburgh.....30,000

Stanton st., s. e. corner Chrystie st., 100x75; Stanton st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Chrystie st., 25x100; Ann E. Barreiras to E. Ellery Anderson.....nom.

13th st., n. s., 245.6 ft. w. of Avenue A, 24.3x100.3; Margaretha, wife of Adam Dietrich, to John C. F. Roemer.....18,000

37th st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th av., 50x98.9; Thomas B. Agnew to John Hayes.....43,000

49th st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x100.5; William P. and Ambrose M. Parsons to Mary S. Towle.....26,000

58th st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of 6th av., 25x100.5; Margaret Futtel to John D. Phyfe.....21,000

58th st., n. s., 145 ft e. of 6th av., 25x100.5; Andres Dold to same.....

144th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Clinton av., 50x100; Jackson O. Dykman, Referee, to Lewis B. Brown.....500

149th st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Clinton av., 25x100; Joseph H. Lewis, Referee, to Lewis B. Brown.....500

Avenue A, e. s., 51.2 ft. s. of 81st st., 51x98; Francis Vogel to John Schwarz.....7,000

Madison av., e. s., 60 ft. n. of 57th st., 20x100; also lot adjoining above on s., fronting av., 8x26; Madison Avenue Reformed Church to Robert Bonner.....18,000

St. Ann's av., n. e. corner Westchester Railroad, 25x100; Silas D. Gifford, Referee, to Thomas Maddock.....3,000

St. Ann's av., s. s., 25 ft. n. e. of Westchester road, 25x100; Silas D. Gifford, Referee, to Thomas Maddock.....2,500

9th av., w. s., 50.7 ft. n. of 96th st., 25.2x100; 8th av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 97th st., 25.2x100; German Savings Bank to John P. Eckweiler.....2,100

Same property; John P. Eckweiler to Mary B., wife of Benjamin De Freest.....5,000

10th av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 50th st., 25x75; Thomas E. Foran to Moritz and Emanuel Salomon.....25,000

10th av., w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 50th st., 50x75; same to Emanuel Herzberg.....50,000

10th av., s. w. corner 50th st., 25.5x75; Edward Cunningham to Moritz and Emanuel Salomon.....25,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE HOUSES AT LOWEST PRICES FOR SALE BY F. G. & C. S. BROWN, NO. 90 BROADWAY, CORNER WALL ST.

17th st., just w. 5th av., 25 ft., modern, a bargain.....$35,000

20th st., just w. 5th av., 25 ft., first-class, hard wood finish.....

31st st., near Madison av., 20 ft., beautifully fitted up, by Heater, a bargain.....31,000

32d st., e. 5th av., 25 ft., first-class, splendid order.....50,000

34th st., near Madison av., 19 ft., exquisite 4-story English basement, modern, choice location.

36th st., just w. 5th av., 20 ft., modern, a bargain.

36th st., just w. 5th av., first-class, 25 ft., excellent order, a bargain.....35,000

37th st., near Madison av., first-class and very elegant house, 25 ft. Fresco and finely extensively fitted up, hardwood finish, a bargain.

38th st., 5th and 6th avs., 22.6 ft., modern, fine location.....38,000

38th st., 5th and 6th av., 20 ft., elegantly fitted up, hardwood finish, elaborate furniture, a bargain.

38th st., 5th and 6th avs., elegant English basement.....35,000

39th st., Park and Madison avs., 25 ft., elegant first-class, cabinet finish.....60,000

39th st., 5th and 6th avs., 22.6, modern, frescoed, a bargain.....33,000

39th st., Madison and Park avs., first-class, exra wide, superb house, lot 55x100, a bargain.

40th st., 5th and 6th avs., new, 18 and 22 ft

43d st., e. 5th av., elegant first-class, 22 ft., bk. stairs, with or without fine furniture, a bargain.....50,000

46th st., just w. 5th av., 22 ft., fine location, a bargain.

48th st., just e. 5th av., 25 ft., new and first-class, only.....65,000

48th st., just w. 6th av., 3 stories, 20 ft., desirable.....

50th st., just w. 5th av., substantial, 21.6 ft., a bargain; 54th st., 5th and 6th avs., new and well built, 12.6 and 17 ft., with dining extensions, each.....$20,000 and.....35,000

55th st., 5th and Madison avs., 20 ft., superbly finished.....41,000

56th st., 5th and 6th avs., medium size, 4-story, modern.....32,000

57th st., just w. 5th av., 25 and 32 ft., first-class, $55,000 and upward.

5th av., near 48th st., new and desirable, 19 ft. Madison av., Murray Hill, large and valuable corner house and stable, a bargain.....75,000

Madison av., near 54th st., 20 ft., hardwood throughout, a decided bargain.....36,000

Further particulars and permits of any of the above houses and others, will be furnished upon application.

Persons desiring to purchase will receive every attention.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 33.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to

THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

TO BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN—A BEAUTIFUL four-story brown-stone twenty-foot house, near Madison av., and 34th st., especially fitted up by Herter for the owner, who has no further use for it, having bought a larger house; terms liberal.

F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH BASEment house No. 245 5th av., near 28th st.; it is 16.10x100, including three-story extension; beautifully fitted up and in perfect order. For price, terms, and permit apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 6TH AVS.—Several desirable houses for sale, one with stable adjoining. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, 16-foot front, 30x46. No. 109 56th st., near 8th av. Price, $9,000. J. N. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st.

F. G. & C. S. BROWN, NO. 90 BROADWAY, corner Wall st., have houses for sale and to rent in all parts of the City. Lists furnished on application.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.

Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL LOTS for sale, situate on Belmont av., the main entrance to Centennial ground, within 500 feet of the main exhibition building and machinery hall, in the immediate vicinity of the Trans-Continental and Globe Hotels now in course of erection, convenient to Centennial depot of Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and most desirable location for hotels, restaurants, &c.; lot two hundred and forty feet front by two hundred feet deep to a back street, (240x200;) will be sold as a whole, or in lots, 20x200 feet each; price moderate, terms easy. H. A. HAWORTH, 5,150 Lancaster av., Phila.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—RIDGE'S FIRE-WORK FACTORY, BAY ST., NEAR WASHINGTON ST. —This property consists of six full lots, 25 by 100 each; a four-story brick building 75 front by 30 feet deep; suitable for manufactory and can be turned into tenements at small cost; a two-story frame building, 25 feet square, and other small buildings and sheds, with sound brick foundations to each; possession Oct. 1, or sooner if required. Inquire on the premises or of

W. HENRY LEWIS, No. 124 Washington st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—THE COOPER HOUSE, COOPERSTown, on Otsego Lake, near Sharon and Richfield Springs; four hours from Albany and Binghamton, connecting by rail and steam-boat; 300 guests accommodated; six acres; embellished grounds; all modern improvements and elegant furniture; its seventh successful season now closing with its largest. Address H. B. WALKER & CO., Cooperstown, N. Y.

BARGAINS AT RIVERSIDE.—ONE HOUR from City: Forty acres, plain buildings, river front, $5,000; eighteen acres, cottage, barn, orchards, $4,000; cottage, barn, five acres, choice fruit, $3,000. J. W. ATWATER, Riverside, Conn.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A NO. 1 FLATS, IN SUITES OF SEVEN TO ten rooms, on 55th st., between 5th and 6th avs., and on 6th av. A. MEAD, No. 992 6th av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, FROM 1st November, with immediate possession, the very desirable four-story and attic English basement house, No. 247 West 23d st., in excellent order. Apply to A. LEAMAN, No. 217 West 23d st. or P. HAMONY'S NEPHEWS & CO., No. 63 Broadway.

FRENCH FLATS, NO. 896 9TH AV., NEAR 57TH st.; seven rooms each; none dark; neighborhood fine; also eight-room flat at No. 205 West 56th st. Apply to Janitors or, GEORGE R. JARDINE, No. 1,267 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY DWELLING HOUSE No. 151 West 12th st., between 6th and 7th avs.; in good order. Apply to

B. RICHARDS, Jr., No. 8 Pine st.

AN EXTRA WIDE HOUSE ON MADISON Av., with stable attached, to rent; furnished. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

A COTTAGE, FURNISHED, AND FOUR ACRES of ornamented grounds, on Central av., near Macomb's Dam. Apply to W. N. CLARK, 170 William st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EAST THIRTY-SEVENTH ST.—SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—CATHARINE M. HARRIS, plaintiff, against DAVID T. KENNEDY, CARRIE S. KENNEDY, his wife, and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the said Supreme Court in the above-entitled action, bearing date the thirteenth day of August, 1875, I, the undersigned, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction, by E. A. Lawrence & Co., auctioneers, at the Exchange Sale-room, number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the eighth day of September, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described premises, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situated, lying, and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Thirty-seventh street, opposite the centre line of a party wall distant two hundred and fifty-nine feet eastwardly from the north-easterly corner of Lexington avenue and said East Thirty-seventh street; running thence northerly, and parallel with said Lexington avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight feet and nine inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along the said centre line of the block, eighteen feet and four inches; thence southerly, and parallel with Lexington avenue, and part of the way through the centre of another party wall, ninety-eight feet and nine inches, to the northerly side of East Thirty-seventh street; thence westerly, along said northerly side of East Thirty-seventh street, eighteen feet and four inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Aug. 14, 1875.

MENZO DIEFENDORF, Referee.

R. D. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 20 Exchange place, New-York.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of September, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, Sept. 9, 1875.

MENZO DIEFENDORF, Referee.

R. D. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 20 Exchange place, New-York.

EAST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET.—SUPreme Court, City and County of New-York.—CATHARINE M. HARRIS, plaintiff, against DAVID T. KENNEDY, CARRIE S. KENNEDY, his wife, and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the said Supreme Court in the above-entitled action, bearing date the fifteenth day of August, 1875, I, the undersigned, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction, by E. A. Lawrence & Co., auctioneers, at the Exchange Sale-room, number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the eighth day of September, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described premises, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Thirty-seventh street, opposite the centre line of a party wall distant two hundred and fifty-nine feet eastwardly from the north-easterly corner of Lexington avenue and said East Thirty-seventh street; running thence northerly, and parallel with said Lexington avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight feet and nine inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along the said centre line of the block, eighteen feet and four inches; thence southerly, and parallel with Lexington avenue, and part of the way through the centre of another party wall, ninety-eight feet and nine inches, to the northerly side of East Thirty-seventh street; thence westerly, along said northerly side of East Thirty-seventh street, eighteen feet and four inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Aug. 14, 1875.

MENZO DIEFENDORF, Referee.

R. D. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 20 Exchange place, New-York.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of September, 1875, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, Sept. 8, 1875.

MENZO DIEFENDORF, Referee.

R. D. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 20 Exchange place, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to

GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET, LOW—FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF Nos. 226 and 228 West 21st st.; large yard; woodworking machinery use in building; or for sale low; also a carriage. Apply to Executor, No. 325 West 20th st.

TO LET OR LEASE—WORK-SHOP, 26 FEET front, 46 deep, (water-closet,) in No. 8 Extra place; rent, $15 per month. Inquire at No. 6. C. MEYERS.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN AN ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE on 5th, Madison, or any of the blocks connecting these two avenues, not lower than 28th nor higher than 36th st., the use of a front or back parlor during three hours of the day for a physician's office; private family preferred. Address, stating location and terms, W. VACHE, No. 24 Clinton st., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL HOUSE in the country with an acre or two; state lowest price. Address J. D., Box 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—IN ORANGE OR ULSTER COUNTY, a stock and dairy farm from 100 to 200 acres. Address, with full particulars and price, S. F. B., No. 421 Myrtle av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JORDAN MOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of William M. Hoes, Counselor at Law, room No. 17, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next. Dated New-York, the sixth day of May, 1875.

MYNDERT VAN BUREN, Executor.
RUTH ANN WALLACE, Executrix.

my8-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALPHONSE P. MONTANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. H. & B. F. Watson, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of June, 1875.

J. H. & B. F. WATSON, Proctors for Administrator, No. 291 Broadway, New-York.

jy3-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE WILKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 182 Grand street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the ninth day of July, 1875.

jy10-law6m8* S. V. R. CRUGER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS DENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office in Jauncey court, No. 39 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1875.

THOMAS DENNY, Administrator of Thomas Denny, deceased.

my29-law6m8s

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. E. Simmons, No. 20 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of November, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1875.

DOLLY H. SMITH, } Executrix and
JOSEPH H. WARD, } tors of James Smith,
J. E. SIMMONS, } deceased.

my22-law6m8s*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LAGER-BEER BREWERY FOR SALE.—Commodious new buildings, new and most approved machinery, forty acres of land, fine springs, trucks, wagons, and every appurtenance necessary for conducting the business; brewery now operated: will be sold at a great sacrifice; but little cash required; located within forty miles of New-York. Call on MARX & RAWOLLE, No. 83 William st., or E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, office No. 72 Astor House.

$2,000—I HAVE ONE OF THE BEST corner stores in the City; if any young man of good habits will put in the above amount with me and take half interest and attend to the books and finances I will guarantee him a fortune in two years. Address TEA AND COFFEE, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

MR. WM. B. DE GARMO, INSTRUCTOR in dancing at United States Military Academy, West Point, has removed his principal academy from No. 32 5th av. to the large and elegant hall No. 55 West 33d st., between Broadway and 6th av., and will resume his classes on SATURDAY, Oct. 2, 1875.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 5th Ave. Hall, 6th av., Reservoir square, Reopens 14th inst. Terms reduced. Send for circular.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS,

Including READY-MADE HORSE BLANKETS, suitable for stable and out-door use; also Fancy Dress Blankets; also Wagon, Sweat, Rain, and Truck Blankets; Carriage Robes in the cheapest and finest qualities.

W. CLARK'S celebrated patent HORSE CLIPPERS. Prices largely reduced. HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

HARNESS, SADDLERY, AND HORSE CLOTHING.—Large stock, great variety, and the lowest possible prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

PRIVATE STABLE FOR SALE OR TO LET. —Five rooms for coachman; one of the best in the City; possession immediately. YATES, No. 888 6th av., corner 50th st.

HATS AND CAPS.

GRAND OPENING of the NEW PARISIAN HAT STORE AT NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.

Monsieur JOSEPH STRAUSS, late of No. 88 6th av., has the honor to inform the public in general that he has transferred his manufactory and retail business to No. 15 East 14th st., near 5th av., where a grand opening will take place THIS DAY, with an elegant stock of the latest styles of the finest English and French Black Silk, Plush, Felt, and Opera HATS; also, a large stock of "Lyons" Silk Handkerchiefs, Neckties, and Scarfs for gentlemen and ladies.

JOSEPH STRAUSS, No. 15 East 14th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG LADY OF pleasing address, would like to obtain respectable employment in a store, office, or any position where there would be sufficient remuneration to enable her to support herself. Address B. B., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A TIDY YOUNG Swede girl, for chamber-work and waiting; is very neat and pleasing; a good worker, and ready for a place at once; is an excellent waitress, does salads, can care for silver, and a full charge of dining-room, &c; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By a Christian girl, who is able and willing to make herself generally useful, or care children, sew, &c.; City or country; best good reference. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Seamstress.—By a neat, Protestant young woman for chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work and sewing; is careful, willing, and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid, or will attend an elderly lady or mind children; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; reference from last place. Call at No. 248 Mase 30th st.

COOK, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, HONest, temperate, and well recommended, as first-class family cook, and will assist with washing; is a person who understands her business thoroughly; clean, respectable, and obliging; City or country; understands milk and butter. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO English girls they would like situations together or separate, to do the general work of a family; are tidy and competent; one is a first-class house-maid, waitress, &c.; have good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY GOOD COLored women; good washers and ironers and cooks, &c., for the country or City; good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY GERMAN Girls, for City or country; used to all kinds of house-work; good references. At the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, LAUNDRESS, OR HOUSE-WORK. —By a very capable Scotch girl; is an excellent laundress and plain cook; good references; City or country. Call at 106 6th av., up stairs, over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL AS COOK in a first-class private family; she understands her business thoroughly; is willing, honest, and obliging, and has best of references. Call at Swedish Intelligence Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK, CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO young, respectable girls, who will do the work of a family between them; cook understands her business thoroughly; makes good bread and biscuit; chamber-maid is quiet and tidy and a good waitress; both have very best recommendations. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, AND WAITRESS. —By two very respectable young women; one as cook the other as first-class chamber-maid and waitress, in a private family boarding-house; will go together or separate; best references. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTFUL COLORED woman, with a year's City reference; understands pastry, meats, and soups; ready and willing. Can be seen at Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD Cook; cook in a private family; understands both French and American cooking; four reference of many years in this City. Can be seen at No. 208 West 19th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, IN A small family; is an excellent cook; will assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 497 7th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK, &c., CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO respectable girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress and assist in the washing and ironing; the best City reference from their last place. Call at No. 230 East 46th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMAN, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Address Cook, Box No. 129 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker; will give part of her time in exchange for board. Address N. P., Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH widow lady as housekeeper; is competent; understands the care of children; City or country. Call on or address Housekeeper, care of Janitor, 156 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE woman who can do all kinds of house-work; is a splendid cook and baker; will assist with washing; private family preferred; good references. Call at No. 374 10th av., near 32d st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN City or country, to do light house-work and mind children. Call at No. 152 Orchard st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAID; HAS the best of testimonials from her last place; is a most beautiful hair-dresser and a thorough dressmaker. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNdress, or Fine Washing.—By a North of Ireland Protestant young woman; is an excellent laundress; fluting, frilling, puffing, polishing, &c.; understands chamber-work; is thoroughly competent in either capacity and well recommended by City families; fourteen months in last place; wages moderate; neat, obliging, honest, and willing. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Protestant German girl, with good reference, as laundress or chamber-maid; is obliging, an excellent worker, and willing to live with Catholic help; desires a strictly respectable place, which she will retain by merit; City or country

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

BOTHNIA...WED., Sept. 15 | ALGERIA...WED., Sept. 29
ABYSSINIA..WED., Sept. 22 | SCOTIA.....Wed., Oct. 6

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway. (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Sept. 11, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Sept. 18, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Sept. 25, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Oct. 2, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Oct. 9, at noon

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN.....$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.....$28, Currency

Or its issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

DAKOTA.....Sept. 21, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Sept. 28, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....Oct. 5, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO.....Oct. 12, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....Oct. 19, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....Oct. 26, at 3 P.M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route or the Continent (being more southerly than any other), will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

AMERIQUE, Pomeroi.....Saturday, Sept. 18
*PEREIRE, Dupre.....Saturday, Oct. 2
*VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez.....Saturday, Oct. 16

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

VICTORIA.....Sails Saturday, Sept. 11, 2 P. M.
UTOPIA.....is SATURDAY, Sept. 18, 7 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.

Intermediate and steerage at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 46 North River, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 22
STATE OF INDIANA.....Wednesday, Sept. 29
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Wednesday, Oct. 6

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $80, $70, and $60; return tickets, $120. Second cabin $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

CANADA.....THURSDAY, Sept. 16, 3 P. M.
GREECE.....THURSDAY, Sept. 23, 2 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt, Sept. 11, 2 P. M. | Captain Sept. 25, 2 P. M.
The Queen, Sept. 18, 7 A.M. | Helvetia, Oct. 2, 7 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH and SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON.....Saturday, Sept. 11
GEORGIA.....Wednesday, sept., 15

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green;
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Sept. 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BRADLEY, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, from Pier No. 46 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, Capt. PENNINGTON, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P.M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all principal points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, For Aspinwall.

COLON.....Sept. 15, 12 M.

touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS

TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN, Good till March, 1876, gold.

Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

CITY OF TOKIO.....Oct. 1
TO SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.
CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO

on or about Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1875, for above-named destination. Cabin fare, $300 currency. For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE

FOR JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.

Steam-ship HENRY CHAUNCEY

will sail for above-named ports THURSDAY, Sept. 23, at 12 M.

For freight or passage at GREATLY REDUCED RATES, apply at Company's office, on pier foot of Canal st., North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French mail steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEORGE B. EDGERS, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at St. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $220, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall).

First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR JAMAICA, COLOMBIA, ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall):

ALPS.....Sept. 8.

FOR JAMAICA and HAYTI:

ATLAS.....Sept. 25.

FOR HAVRE-PRINCE, SAVANILLA, ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall):

ETNA.....Sept. 29.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

FIM, FOREWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer RONTGOMERY, Fairchilds, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Sept. 9, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points south and south-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina.....$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.....22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.....20 00
First-class to Albany.....20 00

Through tickets issued to all points south and south-west.

For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, 5 Whitlock st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 11, at 2 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 7 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 25, at 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 2 at 6:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

B. J. CORTIS, Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL

Calling at QUEENSTOWN,

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

*KENILWORTH...Sept. 9 | *CITY of BRISTOL, Sept. 30
PENNSYLVANIA..Sept. 16 | OHIO.....Oct. 7
INDIANA.....Sept. 23 | ILLINOIS.....Oct. 14

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin, $100.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Liverpool. | Queenstown.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.

The following steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. | From New-York.
NEDERLAND.....Sept. 18 | SWITZERLAND.....Sept. 6
VADERLAND.....Oct. 12 | STATE OF NEVADA, Sept. 30

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. | For New-York.
VADERLAND.....Sept. 18 | STATE OF NEVADA, Sept. 6
NEDERLAND.....Oct. 12 | SWITZERLAND.....Sept. 30

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Batt ry place, New-York.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

MAIN.....Sat., Sept. 11 | RHEIN.....Sat., Sept. 18
HERMANN.Wed., Sept. 15 | ODER.....Sat., Sept. 25

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, Sept. 14
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, Sept. 16
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Sept. 23

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, Sept. 14

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Sept. 18 and Oct. 9 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

NAVARINO.....Sept. 15 | HINDOO.....Oct. 16
OTHELLO.....Oct. 2 | COLOMBO.....Oct. 30

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 50 South st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....TUESDAY, Sept. 21
CRESCENT CITY.....THURSDAY, Sept. 30

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; MCKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to traverse the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 5 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

ALBANY, SARATOGA, AND MONTREAL EXCURSIONS,

VIA PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAM-BOATS,

leaving Pier No. 41 North River, daily, (Sundays except d,) at 6 P. M.

On and after Sept. 1, tickets to Montreal and return for $11 50; to Saratoga and return for $5; and to Albany and return for $3, good for thirty days. Can be obtained at the office of said steam-boats, Pier No. 41, foot of Canal st.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special train to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 50; Round Trip, $5 40.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAUREL, LION, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot of Thirty-fourth st., North River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS

ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hascox,

Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35 North River, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwell, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50 cents. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO by ferry.) THE MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 20, N. R., daily (Sundays excepted) at 3:30 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 8th.. 9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 7th....12:30 P. M.
Thursday, 9th...10:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 8th. 1:30 P. M.
Friday, 10th!...11:00 A. M.	Thursday, 9th.. 2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 11th..12:30 P. M.	Friday, 10th... 3:30 P. M.
Sunday, 12th... 8:00 A. M.	Saturday, 11th. 4:30 P. M.
Monday, 13th... 8:00 A. M.	Monday, 13th... 6:30 A. M.

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 9th...2:00 P. M.	Thursday, 9th....8:00 A. M.
Friday, 10th.....2:30 P. M.	Friday, 10th.....6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 11th...3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 11th...6:30 A. M.
Monday, 13th...8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 12th.....3:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 14th...8:00 A. M.	Monday, 13th.....2:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 15th 8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 14th....2:00 P. M.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4:50, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 3:15 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 8 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—New Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottaville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M., 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW STEAM RAILROAD TO PROSPECT PARK, FAIR GROUNDS AND CONEY ISLAND.

PROSPECT PARK AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD, CONEY ISLAND DIVISION.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1875, trains will leave the depot at Green-Wood (9th av. and 20th st.) as follows:

6:30, 7:30, 8:35, 9:45, 10:55 A. M.; 12:05, 1:15, 1:50, 2:25, 3, 3:35, 4:10, 4:45, 5:20, 5:55, 6:30, 7:05, 7:40, 8:15, and 9 P. M.

LEAVE CONEY ISLAND.

7, 8, 9:10, 10:20, 11:30 A. M.; 12:40, 1:50, 2:25, 3, 3:35, 4:10, 4:45, 5:20, 5:55, 6:30, 7:05, 7:40, 8:15, 9, and 9:40 P. M.

On SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS extra trains will leave Green-Wood at 11:30 A. M. and 12:40 P. M., returning from Coney Island at 12:05 and 1:15 P. M.

SUNDAYS first train leaves Green-Wood at 8:35 A. M.

The horse cars of the Brooklyn division, known as the Vanderbilt Avenue line, starting from the Fulton Ferry, and passing the Catharine Ferry, Navy-yard, and Prospect Park, (main entrance,) crossing all lines of city cars, connect with all trains. Horse cars from Hamilton Avenue Ferry also connect at 15th st. and 9th av.

R. SCHERMERHORN, Engineer and Superintendent.

Stages for Sheepshead Bay will connect with trains at 8 m. Hoagland's, Gravesend.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONG BRANCH, AND OCEAN GROVE.]

Passenger station foot of Liberty st., North River.

Commencing WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, 1875.

FIVE TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, except Sunday, passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown, and Red Bank.

Leave New-York for Long Branch at 7:30, 9:15, 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M. For South Amboy at 6 P. M.

Leave New-York for Ocean Grove at 7:30, 9:15, 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M.

For Ocean Beach at 11:45 A. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Ocean Beach at 11:15 A. M.

Leave Ocean Grove at 7:45, 11:05 A. M., 2:55, 5:05 P. M.

Leave Long Branch at 7, 8:15, 11:35 A. M., 3:25, 5:35 P. M. Leave South Amboy at 6:55, 7:50, 9 A. M., 12:25, 4:10, 6:25 P. M.

Stages to and from KEYPORT connect at Matawan Station with all trains.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 8, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

10:00 A.M. special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Carthage.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M. Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, AUGUST 8, 1875.

Trains leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

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OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THE TURF.

THE LEXINGTON RACES.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 10.—The races to-day were well attended. A light rain laid the dust and put the track in excellent condition.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE—Produce Stakes for three-year olds; two-mile heats.

Megibben's b. f., by imp. Leamington.....1
George Cadwallader's b. f., by Enquirer.....dis.
Time—3:40½.

SECOND RACE—Colt and Filly Stakes for two-year olds.

Nichols' b. g. Vagrant, by Virgil.....1
Richard's ch. f. Clemmie G., by War Dance.....2
Randall & Co.'s b. c. The Nipper, by imp. Phaeton.....3
Time—1:45½.

The following were not placed: Richards' ch. c. Bazar, by Jack Malone; Megibben's ch. g. Goldsberg, by Lexington; Swigert's b. c. Bombay, by Planet; Swigert's b. c. Berlin, by imp. Australian.

THIRD RACE—Purse $250, of which $200 to the first, and $50 to the second horse; three quarters of a mile.

Swigert's ch. h. Egypt, four years old, by Planet.....1
Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s br. f. Gyptis, three years old, by imp. Australian.....2
Richards' b. c. Redman, three years old, by War Dance.....3
Time—1:17½.

The following were not placed: Buford's ch. c. Vox Populi, four years old, by Versailles; Grinstead's b. f. Phœbe Mayflower, three years old, by imp. Phaeton; Thomas' ch. g. George Bowman, four years old, by Lexington; Richards' ch. c. Bullion, two years old, by War Dance.

PROSPECT PARK RACES—POOL-SELLING.

The running meeting of the Prospect Park Fair Ground Association will be brought to a close to-day, and three races will be run. The first will be a hurdle-race handicap of two miles, over eight hurdles, which will have four starters, in Joseph Donahue's b. h. Cariboo, 5 years, 150 pounds; George Longstaff's ch. g. Coronet, 5 years, 155 pounds; L. A. Hitchcock's b. f. Busy Bee, 4 years, 132 pounds, and M. Byrnes' ch. f. by Censor, 4 years, 130 pounds. The second event will be a selling race for all ages, one mile and an eighth, with five starters, including D. McCann's b. g. Burgoo, 4 years, 98 pounds; John Coffee's b. f. Ida Wells, 4 years, 85 pounds; L. A. Hitchcock's b. f. Molly Darling, 4 years, 85 pounds; E. K. Bingham's ch. h. Long Branch, 5 years, 98 pounds, and M. Byrnes' ch. h. Camden, aged, 98 pounds. The concluding affair will be a handicap race of mile heats, the starters being John Coffee's br. h. B. F. Carver, 5 years, 108 pounds; J. F. Wilson & Co.'s b. c. Jack Trigg, 3 years, 87 pounds; L. A. Hitchcock's ch. c. Century, 4 years, 98 pounds; J. W. Weldon's ch. c. Warfare, 3 years, 75 pounds; and F. Stearns gr. g. Frank, 5 years, 90 pounds. The betting on the above events last night at the Turf Exchange was as follows:

HURDLE RACE.

Coronet	$40	$30	$34
Cariboo	30	30	
Busy Bee	10	10	40
Censor filly	2	2	
Total	$82	$72	$74

SELLING RACE.

Burgoo	$40	$40	$42
Ida Wells	28	22	40
Molly Darling	20	22	20
Long Branch	4	4	4
Camden	4	5	6
Total	$96	$93	$112

MILE HEATS.

Carrier	$40	$40	$20
Jack Trigg	20	18	15
Century	12	10	7
Warfare	10	8	5
Frank	2	4	
Total	$84	$80	$47

TROTTING AT RHINEBECK.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept 10.—Three races were trotted at the Rhinebeck Fair to-day. The stallion contest was won by Young Dexter. Four heats were trotted, Silas Wright taking one of them. Time—2:50, 2:52, 2:51, and 2:45. The five-year-old race was won by Camerine. Four heats were trotted, Undine taking one of them. Time—2:58, 2:54½, 2:56, 2:55. The free-for-all race was won by Register Boy. Four heats were trotted, Pierce taking one of them. Time—2:45, 2:43¼, 2:43½, 2:45.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

THE KANE PRIZES TO BE SAILED FOR SEPT. 30.

A special meeting of the New-York Yacht Club was held at their club-house, near the ferry landing, in Stapleton, Staten Island, last evening, for the purpose of making arrangements for the yacht race to be sailed on Thursday, Sept. 30, inst., for the prizes offered by Rear Commodore Kane, and to provide for the necessary expenses of the same. The meeting was called for 3:30 P. M., but the heavy storm of rain and wind preventing many of the members from attending, no quorum was present, and the meeting could not be held. A sumptuous dinner was provided in the evening, however, for those members who were present, after which several of the absent ones were sent for, the weather having cleared off pleasant, and a sufficient number gathered together to form a quorum. The meeting then took place at a late hour in the evening. It was held with closed doors, no one but members being admitted, and the only facts divulged by the Secretary of the club, Mr. C. A. Minton, was that the race would be sailed on the 30th inst., as above stated, and that the course would be the regular one of the New-York Yacht Club. After the meeting, the steamer D. R. Martin, which had been engaged for a special trip, brought the party to this City, reaching here about 11 P. M.

YACHTING ON THE HUDSON.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE REGATTA OF THE CENTRAL HUDSON CLUB—SKETCH OF THE CLUB.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 10, 1875.

Among the many yacht clubs that have sprung into existence during the past year or two, none has risen more rapidly to a prominent position than the Central Hudson Yacht Club, the second Autumnal regatta of which is to be sailed over the club course at New-Hamburg on Wednesday next, Sept. 15, at noon. Organized only fifteen months ago, it has already a large membership, and numbers over twenty yachts, comprising among them the fastest of their class in these waters. The Le Roy, formerly the Eclipse; the Nereide, formerly the Sherman; the Mary Emma, G. W. Dilks, Annie, Fidget, Lorelei, Edith, and Mollie, not to mention half a score others, have been victors in many races, and their owners may well feel proud of their records. The members of the club are all thorough yachtsmen, and, almost without exception, work their own boats in the races. They are full of the right spirit, and sail these regattas from love of the sport, and for the honor, and not the value of the prizes. They are anxious, by their efforts and example, to promote true seamanship among the members, to encourage in others a love for this healthful recreation, to make the regattas friendly competitions, and to exclude, as far as possible, that feverish desire of betting, gambling, and match racing for sums of money.

Next season it is contemplated to make one of the regular regattas of the club (probably the opening one in the Spring) a "Corinthian race," in which each boat shall be steered by its owner. The Seawanhaka Club, of Oyster Bay, has set this excellent example, and we trust that the Central Hudson Club will not fail to put their praiseworthy proposition into practice. Every true yachtsman should know how to manage his own vessel, and not till he does will he realize the fascination of this delightful sport. When gentlemen are once filled with the delight of steering their own vessels there will be less inducement to resort to large bets and money prizes for excitement.

The following boats may be counted upon to compete in the coming regatta, though the list may be increased by later entries:

FIRST CLASS.

Boat.	Owner.	Where Owned.
Le Roy	Le Roy Brothers	New-Hamburg.
Nereide	Joseph M. Strong	Ulster Park.
Emily	N. P. Rodgers	Hyde Park.
Ida May	Miller Brothers	Low Point.
Fidget	J. Grinnell	New-Hamburg.
Lorelei	C. F. Brown	Newburg.
Jessie	C. R. Gill	Esopus.

SECOND CLASS.

Edith	J. Van Wyck, Jr.	New-Hamburg.
Mollie	F. Schuchardt, Jr.	Hughsonville.
Lark	Charles M. Ward	Oceanic, N. J.
G. W. Dilks	J. R. Roosevelt	Hyde Park.
Eloise	F. Newbold	Hyde Park.
Annie	J. H. Weddle	Newburg.
Thetis	W. E. Verplank	Fishkill.
Clytie	G. A. Williams	Newburg.

THIRD CLASS.

Lulu	W. Ferris	New-Hamburg.

PRIZES.

To the first class, a full-size ship's compass of the most recent improvement and construction, handsomely boxed. To the second class, a marine telescope of the best naval pattern. To the third class, a superior minimum registering thermometer. In addition to the above prizes, the club will again offer the "Champion Pennant" for competition, which will be given, subject to challenge, to the yacht, irrespective of class, that makes the best corrected time over the full course. This flag has been the object of several very interesting races this present season. It was won by the Le Roy over all competitors at the opening regatta of the club in July. It was subsequently wrested from the Le Roy by the Fidget, in a very fast race, and on the 6th ult. the Mary Emma, of New-Rochelle, after a close contest, won it from the Fidget by only 22 seconds on time allowance, although the latter vessel came in nearly a mile ahead. The Mary Emma, unwilling to come so far the same season to sail for it again, returned it, we understand, a few weeks ago to the Fidget, the previous holder of it; but the owner of the latter vessel, not wishing to fly it under such circumstances, handed it over to the club, and it will therefore again be offered for competition at the coming regatta. With a fine day and a fresh breeze the 15th will be an exciting day at New-Hamburg.

WILLIAMSBURG YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

A special meeting of the Williamsburg Yacht Club is to be held at the Club-house, foot of Eagle street, Greenpoint, on Monday evening next, when arrangements will be made for the Fall regatta, which takes place Sept. 21.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

THE STATE TICKET AND PLATFORM INDORSED—MEETINGS IN VARIOUS ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

A regular monthly meeting of the Fourteenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at No. 20 St. Mark's place, Mr. John H. Brady presiding. On investigation, the charges which were made against Patrick Carroll and John Stevens, members of the association, for acting in sympathy with the Democratic Party at the last election were disproved, and they were honorably reinstated in membership. The President moved the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Republican Association of the Fourteenth Assembly District heartily and most cordially indorse and adopt the platform made and adopted by the Republicans in convention assembled at Saratoga on the 8th inst. That in the selection of Hon. Frederick W. Seward for Secretary of State, Francis E. Spinner for Controller, E. A. Merritt for Treasurer, George F. Danforth for Attorney General, O. P. H. Cornell for State Engineer, William F. Tinsley for Canal Commissioner, and Benoni S. Ives for State Prison Inspector they have placed in the field men of whom the Republicans may well feel proud, and all men that honestly wish for reform and an economical administration of our State affairs will be constrained to vote for. That from now until the close of the polls on Nov. 2, we pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure the election of the ticket.

On the motion of Robert P. Boyd, it was resolved that the association cordially invites to membership all electors of the district, without regard to past political predilections, who favor the principles set forth in the platform of the Republican State Convention, and the election of its nominees. It was also resolved, at the suggestion of Mr. Boyd, "that, in view of the approaching general election, the President be requested to designate one member of this association for each election district, whose duty it shall be to scrutinize the registry and report to the Executive Committee cases of false registration, or other violations of the Election laws, and see that all Republicans register and vote."

Mr. Augustus Heuze moved the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted amid cheers:

Whereas, The Republican Convention has adopted resolutions in favor of a speedy return to specie payments, and whereas, such a system will not only strengthen the credit of the country, but will increase and enliven trade and industry, be it

Resolved, As the members of this organization, That we heartily approve of such resolutions, inasmuch as we look upon such measures as inaugurating the time when a dollar's worth of labor will be paid for by a dollar in specie, not by a slip of printed paper that reads, "We promise not to pay," and "This paper is legal currency."

Twenty-five new members were elected, and upward of fifty names were proposed for membership. The meeting then adjourned.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT ORGANIZATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at No. 457 Fourth avenue, Mr. F. S. Wilmerding, First Vice President, in the chair. At the close of the routine business the following resolutions offered by Mr. Odell were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Republicans of the Eighteenth Assembly District heartily congratulate the Republicans of the State upon the wisdom shown by the recent State Convention in the selection of the State ticket.

Resolved, That the platform in detail and as a whole is such as to commend itself to the good wishes and active support of all good citizens.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT ORGANIZATION.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Twentieth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at Brevoort Hall, East Fifty-sixth street. After the transaction of the regular routine business the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Republican Convention which met at Saratoga has presented a platform in consonance with the principles and desires of the well-wishers of our country's reform, progress, and prosperity, and has also presented for our suffrage a ticket which commands the respect and sympathy of the people; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Republicans of the Twentieth Assembly District do hereby ratify and indorse the platform of principles presented for their support; and be it also

Resolved, That we see in the names presented to us for our suffrages at the ensuing election men who will command the undivided support of all intelligent voters, and to whom we promise our sincere efforts, feeling convinced that to the Republican Party alone can we look for earnest reform, a sound currency, free schools, and consequent prosperity.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Whereas, The young men of the Republican Party have heretofore borne the active burdens of every campaign without adequate representation on the State ticket; and

Whereas, The Republican State Convention lately convened, recognizing this fact, has rectified the mistakes made in former years, and has performed an act of justice by placing in nomination a representative Republican ticket, headed by Frederick W. Seward; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Republican Association of the Twentieth Assembly District heartily approves and indorses this action on the part of the State Convention, and calls upon the Republican young men of the district, to whom the ticket especially commends itself, to redouble their efforts in behalf of the party, and to see to it that the election of the candidates of progressive Republicanism is placed beyond a doubt.

After the adoption of the resolutions Major W. Bullard was introduced to the audience and delivered an eloquent, able, and well-considered address. After speaking at some length upon the Saratoga nominations, he alluded in terms of praise to the platform of the convention and the principles therein expressed. After advocating the maintenance of free schools, the speaker said, in conclusion, that the Republican Party, in assuming a decided position on that question would be charged with reviving dead and gone issues, but, he continued, every member of that party knew that the resuscitation was made in order to maintain the integrity of the common school system, and that the party desired to deny to no one the right to worship God according to his own ideas; but it did desire, and would secure at all costs, the freedom of the public schools from any semblance of sectarian government. At the conclusion of the speech the sentiments of which—especially those expressing the expediency of a speedy resumption of a currency with gold as a basis—were frequently applauded, the meeting adjourned.

THE WORKING MEN AND TAMMANY.

ANTI-KELLY MASS-MEETING IN THE THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—TAMMANY AND ITS NEW "BOSS" ARRAIGNED—"ON TO SYRACUSE!"

An open-air mass-meeting of the anti-Tammany Democracy of the Thirteenth Assembly District was held at the corner of Eighth avenue and Seventeenth street, last night. Ex-Senator Thomas J. Creamer and Ex-Judge George M. Curtis had been announced to speak, and by 8 o'clock an audience of over 1,000 persons had gathered around the platform. Schneider's Band was in attendance, and a supply of fire-works and a calcium light had been provided. The meeting was called to order by Col. Max Freidman, Chairman of the organization, and a letter read from Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, expressing his regret at his inability to be present. In the absence of Messrs. Creamer and Curtis, Mr. L. J. Isaacs addressed the meeting. He denounced in unmeasured terms the arrogance and bad faith of "Boss" Kelly, and charged that individual with being mainly responsible for the demoralization which existed in the Democratic ranks. The speaker was very bitter against the Swallow-tails and the white-kidded hypocrites who had conspired with Kelly to rule the horny-handed Democracy of the City. These aristocratic leaders, while monopolizing all the fat offices and plotting new jobs to run the City in debt, were endeavoring to get credit for being "Reformers," by cutting down the working men's wages to $1 60 per day. They never thought of reducing their own $10,000 salaries. As long as they could ride in their carriages and spend the Summer at Saratoga and Long Branch, the workingmen might take care of themselves. This was the sort of Democracy that the masses of New-York City were asked to keep in power—a Democracy infinitely more lazy, disreputable, and corrupt than that of Tweed. [Applause.] As long as the people tolerated the "one-man rule" of John Kelly and his coadjutors, they must expect to see the Metropolis misgoverned and disgraced in the eyes of the civilized world. The orator commented upon Mayor Wickham's hostility to the laboring man in no measured terms, and concluded by asking his hearers to rise and drive from power the present Ring, which was doing all in its power to eclipse the vices and corruption of its predecessor. Mr. William J. Gibson followed in a similar strain. He said that the Democratic voters of this and every other Assembly District in the City had become alarmed and disgusted at the infamous conduct of the cabal which ruled in Tammany Hall. Under the present dispensation John Kelly was the imperial Ringmaster of New-York, and any Democrat, no matter how reputable, who dared to criticise the detestable policy by which the party was being ruined was ignominiously expelled from the organization. The Democracy of New-York had been loaded down with this mass of despotism and fraud for years, and now the last straw had broken the camel's back. They had submitted to this state of things until resistance had ceased to be a virtue, and were now banded together to make a final stand for their rights as partisans and voters. [Applause.] The Democratic Convention at Syracuse was pledged to do them justice, and John Kelly and his henchmen would yet find that the Independent Democracy of New-York were a power which would make itself felt at the polls. Loud applause followed the speaker's retirement, after which a series of resolutions was adopted denouncing Kelly, Wickham & Co. in the strongest terms, and urging all honest Democrats to unite in redeeming the City from the despotism of the new Ring. The appointment of Messrs. Friedman, Gibson, and Isaacs as delegates from the Thirteenth Assembly District to the State Convention was also indorsed. The resolutions were carried by a unanimous vote and amid much enthusiasm. After additional speeches from several local leaders, interspersed by music and fire-works, the meeting adjourned.

The anti-Tammany leaders in this part of the City claim to have a large following, and to be reasonably assured of the admission of their delegation at Syracuse.

THE WORKING MEN'S UNION ON "BOSS" KELLY.

A meeting of the Working Men's Union was held last night at Military Hall, Bowery, to take action upon the question of reducing the pay of the laborers employed by the City Government, Hugh Dalton, the President, in the Chair; D. S. Griffin and E. H. Graeme, Secretaries. Resolutions were adopted condemning the dominant political party in this City for the reduction of wages, appointing a committee of five to wait upon Fitz John Porter to learn the motives or causes of such reduction, also appointing a committee of five to call a Working men's mass-meeting, to be held at Cooper Institute, so as to give an opportunity for an expression of public opinion on the subject, and a similar committee to attend the Republican State Convention to be held at Syracuse on Sept. 16, and, in behalf of the Working Men's Union of the City of New-York, demand a hearing before the convention, that it may be apprised of the manner in which the leaders in this County ignore the rights of the masses, and the feeling at such treatment. Addresses were made by Thomas J. Masterson, President Gallagher, of the Laborers' Union, Richard Pulig, and Mr. Fitzgerald, denunciatory of Tammany Hall and of John Kelly's leadership.

RAPID TRANSIT AFFAIRS.

THE SPEERS ENDLESS CHAIN — PLANS AND SUGGESTIONS BEFORE THE BOARD.

The Commissioners on Rapid Transit met in private session yesterday at 12 o'clock, Mr. Seligman presiding and Mr. Cauda acting as Secretary in the absence of Mr. Harrison. Mr. Peter Cooper appeared before the Commissioners, and spoke in advocacy of Speers' endless chain railway. A communication from Mr. Speers was also laid before the Commissioners, in which he makes the following suggestion:

"The policy of adopting my plan of chain for the lower part of the City, where rapid local accommodation is much needed, is very apparent. If the Gilbert or Cornell or any other plan of road should be selected, let my plan of endless chain be adopted to run on it, at least through the most crowded portions of the City, say to Forty-second street; as rapid transit from that point to points all along the route, from down town, is as much needed as through travel to westward. Most of the people and the various Committees on Rapid Transit, as well as the press, seem to have lost sight of this, the most important want of the working men and women who labor from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. in the lower part of the City. These hard-working classes cannot spare over twenty to thirty minutes in getting to their work, and the same to get to their homes, which, added to the above eleven hours, will make twelve hours a day from home, which is enough. Therefore, it seems to me that rapid local accommodation should be one of the principal points to be considered by your Commissioners. If your committee do not feel authorized to adopt a new and untried plan for a time, I would advise you to adopt it on condition that I shall first have a full-sized section of at least half a mile ride, and practically tested by operating to the satisfaction of your committee with five engineers. Before the roadway is complete, and when built and in operation, your committee, together with a committee of five engineers, to be appointed by the Mayor, are to decide upon its practicability and advantages, compared with regular stated trains. If it can be run cheaper and is more safe and accommodating and less liable to get out of order than other plans, then it is to be adopted."

A letter was received from Mr. Courtwright, President of the New-York Elevated Railway Company, in which he said he would be prepared to present plans for the road to be constructed along the new route for the consideration of the Commissioners on Tuesday next.

A communication from Mr. H. E. Peterson, in favor of an elevated road through Third avenue, was received. Mr. Peterson holds that the value of property on Third avenue will be enhanced, under the circumstances, as the short travel would be greatly increased.

The board adjourned until next Tuesday at 12 M.

THE FREE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

THE INSTITUTION PUT IN WORKING ORDER YESTERDAY—ITS FUTURE PROSPECTS.

The Medical Board of the new Homeopathic Hospital, a description of which appeared in THE TIMES of Monday, took formal possession yesterday of the building granted them by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction on Ward's Island. The members of the board, accompanied by a number of the members of the County Society, to whom a formal invitation had been extended, took the Commissioners' steamer at 1:30, from the foot of Twenty-sixth street, East River. On arriving at Ward's Island the party was met by Commissioner Brennan, Dr. Kitchen, Chief of the Medical Board of the Charity Hospitals; Dr. McDonald, Resident Physician of the insane asylum on Ward's Island, and Dr. Hardy, who has had charge of the Inebriate Asylum, but resigned that position yesterday. Commissioner Brennan welcomed the doctors to the scene of their future labors, and expressed the regrets of Commissioners Bailey and Cox, who were unavoidably absent. Dr. Bacon, who has assumed for the present the duties of Resident Physician, and who has been in the building for the past two or three days, at the request of the President of the board, Dr. Guernsey, made a few remarks on the condition of the building as it now is, and some suggestions as to improvements which seem to be necessary. There are at present stopping at the hospital 125 insane patients, seven inebriates, and some seventy disabled soldiers. These all come under the supervision of the Homeopathic Hospital authorities now, but in the course of six months it is expected that the inebriates and soldiers will be removed. Until the 1st of January the institution will be known as the Inebriate Asylum and Homeopathic Hospital on Ward's Island; after that time the first part of the title will be omitted. The company was conducted through the house by Drs. Kitchen, McDonald, and Hardy. Everything of interest was examined, the insane were mustered on a series of long benches, and the veterans, in their regimentals, stood at the doors of their apartments in the most soldier-like manner. When the institution is in working order there will be space for over 500 beds. At present, however, there are about 200 in readiness and in use. The Commissioners have made appropriations for any alterations which it may be necessary to make at once, and from time to time, as others are needed, they are to be made at the suggestion of the Medical Board and with the approval of the Commissioners. The medicines used by the Homeopaths being in a different form from those used by the physicians who practice in the other charity hospitals, the Commissioners will have to make provision for a supply of the proper kind pending the coming of this supply. Dr. Smith, of the Homeopathic Pharmacy, has presented a full line of medicines, and promises to keep the hospital in such material as they may require until the first of next year. The insane patients who are now under the control of the homeopaths are of the quieter class, most of them being idiots or incurables; consequently the new school has not much material at present to work up its reputation from, but they will be allotted a portion of the patients who are to receive attention from the charity hospitals, and in a little time the visiting and resident physicians will have their hands full.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Rev. Dr. Duncan, of Ashland, Va., is at the Astor House.

Bishop John Sharp, of Utah, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. E. A. Merritt, of Potsdam, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, is at the St. James Hotel.

Count G. Galli, Italian Consul at New-Orleans, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

G. Videla Dorna, Argentine Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Capt. C. H. Wells, United States Navy, and Judge John A. Green, of South Carolina, are at the New-York Hotel.

William E. Chandler, of New-Hampshire; Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia; H. S. McComb, of Delaware, and R. W. Daniels, Collector of the Port of Buffalo, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Col. Thomas A. Scott and family, of Philadelphia; Dr. C. F. Macdonald, of the Post Office Department, and T. B. Blackstone, President of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, are at the Windsor Hotel.

A party of Virginia editors, who have been visiting the Centennial Exhibition Grounds in Philadelphia, arrived last evening at the Grand Central Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Cannastatler Volkatest will be opened at Jones' Wood on Monday next, and will be continued during three days.

Govs. Kellogg and Warmoth for the nonce forgot the acrimony of politics and got in a box side by side at the Park Theatre last evening.

A ball will be given by the members of the Loge "Sincerite," for the benefit of sufferers of the late inundation in France, on Saturday, Sept. 25, at Irving Hall.

The Madison Avenue Stage Company have taken out licenses for seventy stages at the aggregate amount of $1,400, or $20 for each. They were previously notified by Marshal Kelly to pay a license fee for each stage.

The flag of the Stock Exchange was at half-mast yesterday out of respect to the memory of Jacob Little, Jr., a member, who died yesterday morning. Mr. Little was a nephew of the famous Jacob Little, and a partner of O. W. C. Schack, who died suddenly last week.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday awarded contracts to Samuel J. Newel to furnish 6,000 yards of cassimere; to H. K. Thurber & Co. to furnish eleven barrels of sugar and twenty-five barrels of vinegar, and to S. A. Wheelwright to furnish a quantity of iron.

The Produce Exchange was visited yesterday by the Russian Consul General, Count Bodisco, and Mr. Zviagnseff, the Russian Engineer, who is visiting this country, by order of his Government, to investigate the American system of canals, and particularly the Baxter system of steam canal navigation.

Sales have been recently made of 3,000 hogsheads refining Cuba molasses on account of Messrs. Stirling,) Abrens & Co., of Baltimore, (lately suspended,) at reduced prices, of which were 2,500 hogsheads, for Philadelphia, at thirty-two cents for 50 test, and 500 hogsheads, for Canada, at twenty-seven cents for 41 test.

The Direct United States Cable Company announce that on and after September 15 their cables will be open for the transmission of messages between the old and new worlds. The company's offices are at No. 16 Broad street. Messages for ocean transmission will be received at all the offices of the Atlantic and Pacific and the Franklin Telegraph companies.

Edward Ryan and Robert Saunders were arrested at a late hour on Thursday night, by Detectives Von Gerichten and La Rue, of the Central Office, who found them plying their nefarious occupation as pickpockets on a Third avenue car. They attempted to rob four passengers in the presence of the officers. The prisoners are detained at Police Head-quarters awaiting identification.

During the progress of some blasting operations being carried on at One Hundred and Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue, a little child belonging to a resident at No. 55 East One Hundred and Twenty-third street, was severely injured by a flying fragment of rock. The missile, which weighed over three pounds, tore its way through the wooden blinds at one of the windows, and had it not been for the resistance so encountered, would in all probability have wrought fatal results.

Mrs. Rosa Reinhardt, keeper of a bakery at Union Hill, N. J., sued Gustave Gunther in the Marine Court in this City to recover $5,000 for breach of promise in not marrying Charlotte Reinhardt, aged sixteen, the daughter of the plaintiff. Gunther was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Frank Bell, and settled the matter by marrying Miss Reinhardt in Ludlow Street Jail, after which the bridegroom and bride and their friends partook of a wedding feast at Union Hill.

The Western Union Telegraph Directors met at noon yesterday and declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable Oct. 15. Books close for the dividend and the annual election of the company on the 20th inst., and reopen Oct. 16. A statement was presented showing the net profits of the quarter, partly estimated, to be $900,000. The recent election of D. O. Mills, of San Francisco, by the Executive Committee, as a Director in place of Stillman Witt, deceased, was ratified. Mr. Mills has accepted.

BROOKLYN.

The thirty-first reception of the Brooklyn Art Association is announced to take place on Monday evening, Nov. 29.

The State Commissioner of Lunacy is soon to investigate the affairs of the Kings County Lunatic Asylum at Flatbush.

At a meeting of the "independent voters," held on Thursday evening, it was resolved to work and vote only for reform candidates.

The United States District Court for the Eastern District will open next Wednesday, before Judge Benedict, for the hearing of admiralty cases.

The total subscriptions to the Brooklyn fresh-air fund amount to $1,561 17, of which there has been expended $1,210 07 to pay the expenses of the picnics, leaving a balance in hand of $351 10.

There were 1,304 cases treated in the Eastern District Hospital during the month of August, of which 169 were accident cases. The dispensary issued 1,690 prescriptions within the same period.

Celeste Wade, aged two years, fell from the third story of her parents' residence, No. 280 Division avenue, at 4 P. M. Thursday, and received severe internal injuries, from which she subsequently died.

The suit of the Brooklyn *Eagle* against Mr. Thomas B. Sidebotham, Jr., which has been on the calendar of the City Court of Brooklyn for a year past, was yesterday discontinued, the plaintiff paying the costs.

John Moffit, aged eighty-one years, of No. 18 Middleton street, was arrested yesterday morning on complaint of Mrs. Harriet Adams, charging him with an assault upon her daughter Florence, aged eleven years.

John Reynolds was yesterday held to bail in the sum of $500, by United States Commissioner Winslow, on a charge of aiding a sailor named Hill to escape from the receiving-ship Vermont, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

The report of the Brooklyn Bureau of Sanitary Inspectors for the week ending Sept. 7 is as follows: Small-pox cases reported, 28; diphtheria, 44; scariatina, 19; typhoid fever, 5; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1; total, 97.

Coroner Simms will hold an inquest on Monday next, at 11 A. M., in the case of the colored man Robert Gilmore, who was shot by Officer Joyce while attempting to escape from the Tenth Precinct Police Station on Wednesday last.

Mrs. Mary Campbell, of No. 304 South Fourth street, Eastern District, found her two-months-old child dead in bed at her side at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and reported the matter at the Fifth Precinct Station-house. Coroner Nolan was notified.

Alderman Daniel O'Reilly, Chairman *pro tem.* of the Board of Aldermen, has appointed Aldermen Kenna, Ropes, Dwyer, Vangn, and Connolly as a committee to confer with the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, and Board of City Works for the purpose of securing further repairs of streets.

The Kings County Democratic primaries were held last evening for the purpose of appointing delegates to the conventions which meet on Monday next to nominate candidates for the Assembly. Everything passed off quietly, and delegates were selected according to the wishes of the "Boss."

Justice Morse yesterday morning discharged Maggie Murray, Mary Meagher, Mary Connelly, and Nellie McGlony, who were arrested on Monday last on a charge of stealing an envelope containing $1,200 from John Conners while he was asleep in a house on Tillary street. They were discharged for want of evidence.

At an early hour yesterday morning a colored man named William Stevens was found in the store of William Roper, at the corner of Conover and Walcott streets, South Brooklyn, and on being ordered out by the proprietor drew a pistol and threatened to shoot him. He was promptly arrested and taken to the station-house.

On Tuesday last Officer Davey, of the Kings County District Attorney's office, succeeded in arresting C. W. Watson, residing in Tioga County, N. Y., formerly in the employ of Mr. Stevens, the railroad contractor, of Clinton street, Brooklyn, on a charge of forging checks for various small sums, aggregating some $1,800, against Mr. Stevens. He will be tried before Justice Morse to-day.

The house of James Francis, of No. 522 Pacific street, was entered by burglars, during the absence of the family, and wearing apparel, lace curtains, table linen, and other articles, to the value of $450 stolen. It is not known when the robbery took place, as the family had been absent for some time. The thieves gained access to the premises by pushing open the front basement door which had not been properly secured.

A full meeting of the Board of City Works was held yesterday morning, at which resolutions were passed to reduce the force of employes of the several departments as much as possible on and after Monday next. The consumption of water on Thursday amounted to 30,191,280 United States gallons, against 30,036,437 the day before. The receipts for water rates were $441 90, and for taxes $3,519 74. The President was requested to send a communication to the Common Council recommending that 600 new lamps be lighted and furnished during the balance of the year.

An Italian named Bernardo Moresta, who was sent to Raymond Street Jail by Justice Morse, a few days ago, to await the action of the Grand Jury, on a charge of grand larceny, made an attempt on Thursday evening to set fire to the jail, by thrusting a lighted candle through the opening made by the steam-pipe used for heating the cell in Winter, and applying it to the straw used for the purpose of padding an adjoining cell, where prisoners are confined when afflicted with delirium tremens. No serious damage was done, as the fire was quickly extinguished. Moresta was put in irons and placed in solitary confinement.

Sylvester Bennett, Francis McLees, Anthony Belden, Frank Moreno, and Patrick Doyle were all confined in one cell in Raymond Street Jail, and finding a rat in the cell, gave it chase, when it ran into a stove-pipe hole, connecting with a padded cell adjoining, and in the attempt to "burn him out," as one of them remarked, they set fire to the straw of which the padding was composed. The flames were extinguished after doing damage to the amount of about fifty dollars and the thorough frightening of the inmates of the cell. The fire was at first supposed to have been intentional, as all the parties refused to explain it until put under oath by Fire Marshal Keady.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

In consequence of the storm which prevailed yesterday the attendance at Westchester County Fair Grounds was quite limited, and the trotting was postponed until the first fair day.

Orville Williamson, alias Charley Williams, who has served a term in the New-Jersey State Prison, and David Carson were observed strolling about Yonkers on Thursday evening, and arrested by Officers Reynolds and Wilcox. Yesterday morning information was received by Capt. Mangin, Chief of Police, that James Ryan, who has charge of the late Judge Whiting's property at Spuyten Duyvil, had been robbed of a gold watch and chain, a valuable ring, an over-coat, and some other articles. On searching the prisoners the stolen watch, chain, and ring were found tied around the person of Williams with a handkerchief, and it was subsequently ascertained that the coat had been sold by the accused for $2. The prisoners were taken before Judge Baird, and committed to the County Jail, in default of bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

LONG ISLAND.

The Queens County Yacht Club have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Commodore, I. J. Merritt; Vice Commodore, J. Higgins; Secretary, W. Cheeseman; Treasurer, R. Willets; Steward, Theodore Dumont; Committee on Regatta, Messrs. W. McManus, S. A. Seaman, G. V. Carll, Louis H. Watts, Louis Peck, Jacob Lang, and R. S. Munson. The Regatta Committee are busy with arrangements for the fourth annual regatta, to take place on the 29th inst., over the old course in Flushing Bay. About 120 members are already enrolled, representing seventeen yachts.

NEW-JERSEY.

The schooner Farsha, from Norfolk, Va., with three men on board, went ashore off Ocean Grove, N. J., yesterday. She will be a total loss.

The body of Hugh Carney, the plumber who was buried in the ruins of the Celluloid Manufacturing Company's building, in Newark, was recovered shortly after midnight Thursday. County Physician Dodd has ordered an inquest in the case.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Paul Stelsing, a German baker, doing business at No. 200 Broome street, New-York, attempted to commit suicide by jumping from a Hoboken ferry-boat. He was rescued by the crew of a tug-boat, and taken to the Hoboken Station-house, and from that sent home.

At a late hour Thursday night, as Peter West, who resides on Jersey City Heights, was returning home, he was accosted by two men on Newark avenue, where the Pennsylvania Railroad trestle-work crosses that street. One of the men asked him the time, and when Mr. West took out his watch the other grabbed at it. Mr. West shouted "Police!" and the Pennsylvania Railroad night watchman came to his assistance, when the two robbers fled.

Lewis Bowers and his wife, who reside in Mitchell street, Orange, have been in the habit of quarreling, and on Thursday night they had one of their usual wrangles. Bowers finally left the house, saying to his wife, "You will probably never see me again." Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning his body was found on the Morris and Essex Railroad track literally cut into pieces. There is no doubt that he committed suicide by throwing himself in front of a freight train which passed through at 2 o'clock. The engineer of another train which followed after discovered the body and brought it to the city. County Physician Dodd was notified, and will probably order an inquest.

The body of an unknown man was found at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning floating in the North River, at the Pennsylvania coal dock in Jersey City. It is suspected that it is a case of murder as the man's skull was fractured behind the right ear, the wound having apparently been made with some blunt instrument. Deceased is apparently about twenty-five years old. He was dressed in a black cloth coat and vest, pants of diagonal cloth, white shirt, congress gaiters, and white socks. There was nothing about the body to indicate the man's identity. The body was removed to Duff & Meehan's Morgue